

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MARCH 9, 1901.

No. 10.

**OIL, LARD,
SOAP,
TALLOW,
GLUE.**

**SOAP STOCK
TANK BOTTOMS.**



**TABER
ROTARY
PUMPS**

Manufactured by
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SPICES**

ON PAGE 43.

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Horizontal Double-Acting
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Portland, Ore.: The Remington, 17th and Adams.
San Francisco, Cal.: The Remington, 17th and Adams.
Seattle, Wash.: The Remington, 17th and Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.: The Remington, 17th and Adams.
Tulsa, Okla.: The Remington, 17th and Adams.
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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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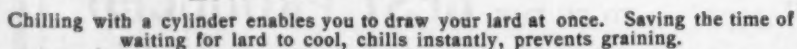
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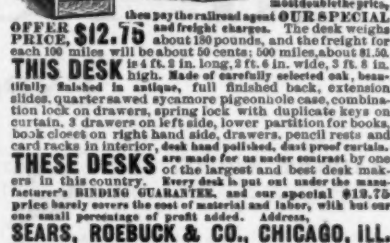
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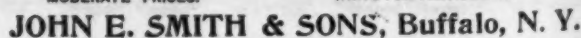
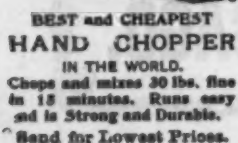
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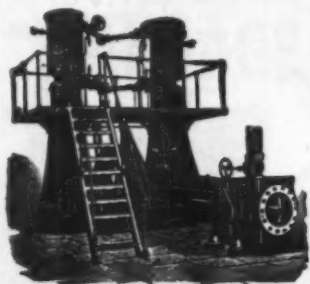
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- AMMONIA FITTINGS.**
Tight Joint Co.
Wolf Co., The Fred W.
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The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.



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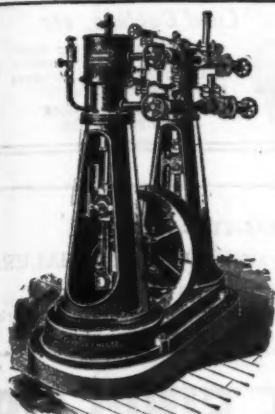
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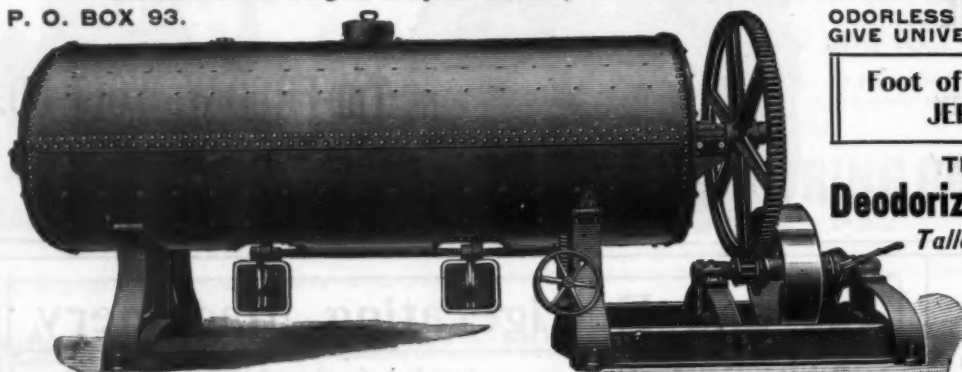
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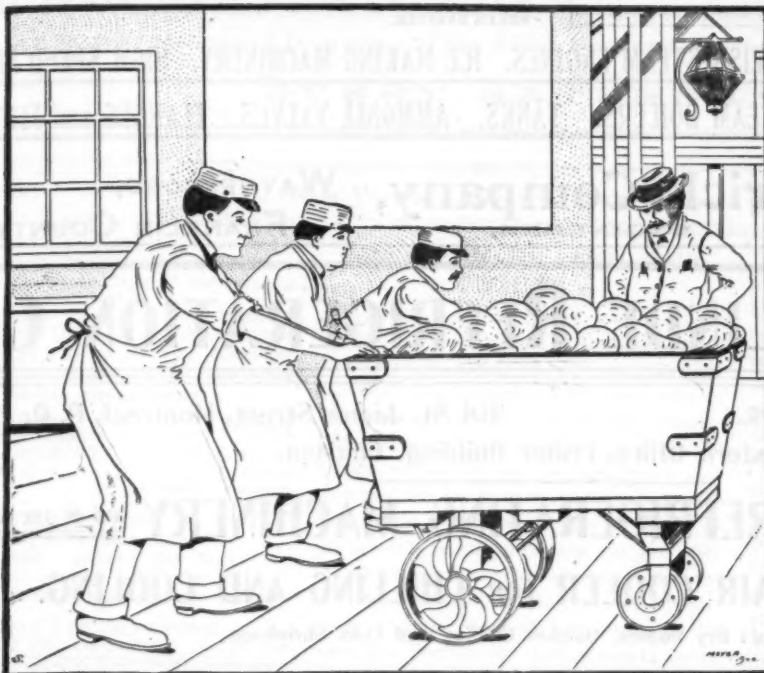
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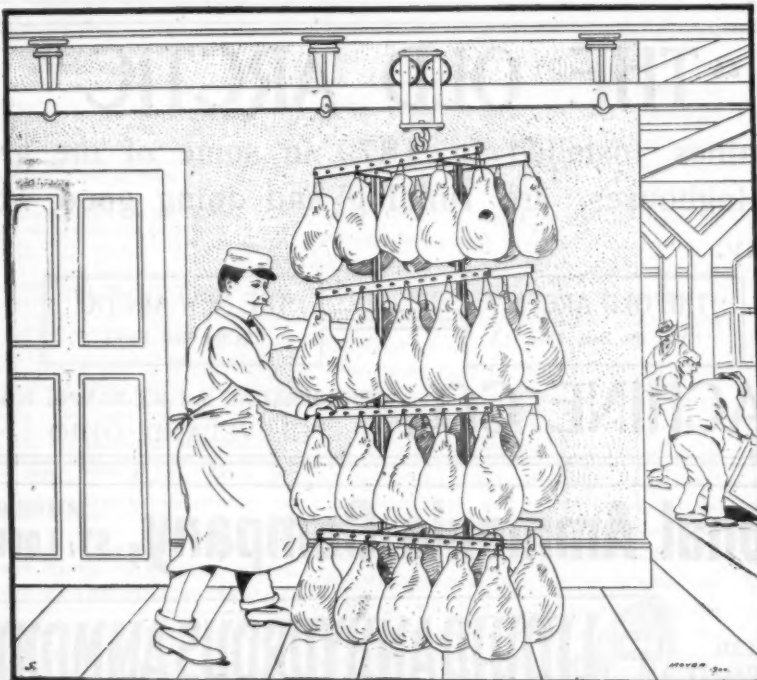
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Story without
Words

Three Men—
Forty Hams.



One Man—
Forty Hams.

Two Men doing
something else.

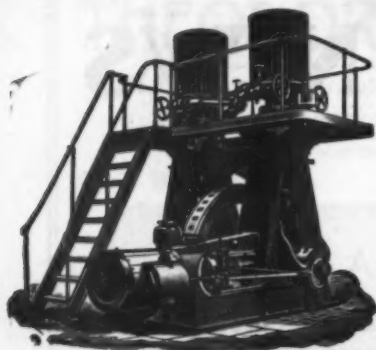
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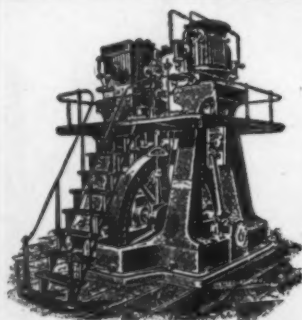
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the co-operation of all packers, mill owners and
superintendents, managers, employees and other
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ticles are especially welcome. News items, local
newspaper clippings or any information likely
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MR. MCKINLEY AND OUR FUTURE.

On Monday Mr. McKinley took the oath
of office as President for another four years.
As soon as the Senate was properly organized
and ready for business the President sent in
the names of his official family for confirma-
tion. In every case the Secretary under his
former administration was nominated and
confirmed for the same portfolio in the pres-
ent Cabinet. This means that the policy of
the administration which ran the executive
branch of our general government during the
last four years will be the policy of the gov-
ernment during the next four years. It de-
notes also that the old Cabinet was in accord
with the Chief Executive and will be in per-
fect harmony with the President from now
on.

Now that Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet
are in the saddle we might look around and
cast up what we may expect in regard to
certain public matters. We expect paternal
and commercial development in our new pos-
sessions; a virtual protectorate over and com-
mercial control in Cuba; a pacific and trade-
opening hand in China; a friendly touch of
Britain's belligerent hand in South Africa; a
promotion of commercial reciprocity treaties
with European countries, and a general de-
velopment of industrial conditions at home and
of trade relations abroad.

Our strong financial position and our active
enterprise at home will, we believe, be given
the fullest energy by the policy to be pur-
sued by the government. The intention as
we understand it is to push out in a national
commercial sense, and to cultivate reciprocal
trade relations with foreign countries. The
Congress influenced by large interests may
measurably hamper this, but, we believe, that
each year will find us further forward, but
with our industries more and more in the
hands of syndicated interests.

BILL OF LADING BEATS STATUTES.

"The unscrupulousness of trade" is no-
where so noticeable as in the present effort of
the steamship companies going out of Amer-
ican ports to England to charge American
goods an illegal unloading fee at London
Docks. The dock's charter calls for free over-
side deliveries of freight from the ship's hold.

The British Parliament has made an unloading
surcharge illegal. But steamship companies
have a way of defying Parliament. It is done
by inserting the extra in the bill of lading on
this side and forcing its payment as an Amer-
ican contract. Just at present the new shil-
ling and six-pence to half a crown extra col-
lected on American goods to England went
into effect on Jan. 1. We say on American
goods because the shipping of no other coun-
try has to pay this illegal and unfair embargo.
Germany and Russia may learn a trade war
lesson from this simple shipping circum-
stance. If either country in an unofficial way
gave an unmistakable hint to its shipping
lines to load the bills of lading of certain ar-
ticles of commerce—meats, for instance—of
any country whose products it wishes to exclude
with prohibitive carrier rates those articles
would be stalled right at the ports of ship-
ment and no question of diplomacy could be
raised.

As most of our foreign freights are carried
in foreign bottoms and the bulk of these, for-
eign bottoms are, as auxiliaries to their
navies, under direct government control it will
be easy to, sub rosa, have the obnoxious goods
excluded through the simple process of the
overtaxed bill of lading, the government
making up the difference in the form of ship
subsidy. Our government should assist Britain
at least in outlawing such high-handed bills
of lading.

WINTER PORK PACKING.

The winter packing season closed on March
1. It showed that the chief centers killed
more hogs than they did for the winter sea-
son of last year. While the packers them-
selves did not reap a great harvest because
of the higher price of live stock, there is left
the redeeming feature that the hog farmers
of the country did make a large profit in the
generally increased price of their stock as
compared with a year ago. The winter pack-
ing season of 1899-1900 was rounded out with
hogs bringing about \$3.75@4. The season
which has just closed packed its product on
an average price for hogs which ranged above
\$5. At Omaha, for instance, the average was
around \$5.28. It did not vary materially from
this at the other large centers. The farmer
thus realized over \$3 per head for his stock of
the average weight of hog killed over the same
sized hog sold during the winter packing sea-
son preceding this. For the 9,250,000 head

killed at the principal western centers the farmer has, upon the above basis, received a sum of \$27,750,000 and more for his hogs during the season just ended above what he received for the season of 1899-1900. This represents virtually an increased net profit over his profit of a year ago inasmuch as the cost of raising his hogs was not perceptibly higher. The hog farmer has been the gainer in the market during the last six months.

THE TRADE VALUE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The operations of a large British cold storage and trading company in South Africa last year shows that country to have been a fruitful field for the meat and the provision trade in a year which had many drawbacks, chief among which were the high prices of stock and high rates for transportation. This concern had to conduct its operations over 500,000 square miles of territory. In the face of every drawback a dividend of 45 per cent. was declared on the company's stock and the enormous surplus of \$1,000,000 additional was carried to the reserve fund. This huge octopus commands the sale of fresh and refrigerated meats and meat supplies over the most populous settled portions of South Africa, cold storage being simply an adjunct to its distributed business. Still any concern is free to kill or sell meats and provisions in that territory. The right to build and use cold stores in that section of the world is also free to all comers, as no privileged monopoly exists. It simply has the London War Office "pull" at present while war wages in South Africa. A system of cold stores in that country similar to that now owned by the South African Supply and Cold Storage Company.

The sheet anchor of the enterprise down in South Africa has been the fresh meat business. While the conditions of war have been a bonanza to a live concern with facilities to operate on the ground, that country is a valuable trade field to cultivate.

SCOUTING FOR STEERS.

The meat packing trade was kept so busy during the past year that the great abattoir companies had to scour the country and the woods far and wide, in every direction for sufficient cattle to maintain the supply which the consumptive demand called for. There was but one wall: the general shortage of finished prime beef cattle. The market demand for high grade beef has grown faster than the available herd of hand-fed steers has done. The woods have been full of grassers, but the scramble for prime cattle has kept that class of stock abnormally high.

This trouble is likely to continue because the absence of a sufficient number of prime beeves from the market gave a sympathetic rise to grassers which was out of proportion to their market worth. This fact stimulated the breeders, who are now holding their range cattle at such a high figure to feeders that the latter are not disposed to purchase range

steers for fattening purposes, claiming that the margin between the prime and the range steers in the stock pens will not warrant the expense of finishing them at the present price of feed stuffs. In the meantime the feeding and finishing period is wearing apace while the factory demand for high grade beef is not diminishing.

All of the conditions point to a sustained high market for beef this year. If there is to be cheaper beef it must be looked for in the carcass of the range steer.

Calves have fared well and our reports indicate a prolific dropping of them in the Panhandle country and on the Northwest ranges. This should fetch the veal market even below its present reasonable plane. A judicious distribution of the slaughter and carcass stuff alone can steady the veal market and prevent, in it, a decided drop.

EXPOSITIONS AND NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Expositions tend to vivify trade and help to vivisept industrial life in its development.

The Senate at the last moment passed the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, as sent up from the House. We are glad that this was done. We had hoped that the Senate would not haggle over the promotion of industrial expositions, as they awake both the spirit of trade and that of national patriotism.

We were extremely sorry that the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and of that of \$250,000 for the forthcoming exposition at Charleston, S. C., were killed, because the sums were small and those expositions were important industrial affairs. It does seem that after voting millions for thrashing Spain and more millions for cleaning up the trouble inherited through that war, Congress could have well afforded to make the sum total voted by the Fifty-sixth Congress \$1,440,750,000 instead of \$1,440,000,000 in round numbers, without shocking the country or shaking the government's financial strength to an alarming extent.

Expositions wake up the sections they affect and cause an enlivenment of mercantile and factory interests which are wonderful. They keep the people alive and thinking. A country with a booming exposition in each valley is safer than one with a fortress on each hill. We hope these appropriations may yet get through in some way.

THE TIN CAN COMBINE.

Those who are not in the tin-can consolidation will soon have to pay the penalty of combination. The latest report is that the plant at Hamilton, O., has been finally drawn into the deal which brought the other ninety odd plants into the recent syndication of the tin can interests. While the vaunted purpose of the combine is to reduce expenses, it is also, doubtless, to more safely produce cans at a higher cost to the users of their output. The large concerns make their own cans and hence are only at the mercy of the solder and sheet iron interests. The smaller man will have to pay the piper. He will find it difficult to profitably prorate this also upon the public. The general squeeze-up move is regrettable.

NEW SQUIRE OFFICERS.

(Special Telegram.)

Boston, March 7.—At a meeting of those interested in the reorganization of the John P. Squire Corporation, held to-day, the following persons were formally elected officers, thus making the directorate complete: C. Minot Weld, of this city, was elected president; G. L. Whitford, formerly associated with the first assignee of the estate, W. H. Chaplin, secretary and treasurer; J. G. Masso, of Providence, R. I.; W. H. Hill, of Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers of State street; J. McLaren, of Newark, N. J., resident director in New Jersey, under whose laws the new concern is incorporated; Chas. S. Tuckerman, treasurer of the Old Colony Trust; Horatio G. Curtis, president of the Old Boston National Bank; H. L. Burrage, vice-president of the Elliot National Bank; W. A. Bullard, president of the East Cambridge National Bank, and Chas. Hathaway, of the brokerage firm of Chas. Hathaway & Co., New York, were elected directors.

It is said that arrangements have been made to satisfy the claims of both the assignees, H. W. Chaplin and F. C. Bowditch, and to provide for the interests of the members of the Squire family as well.

CARBOHYDRATES FOOD EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. W. O. Atwater has just concluded a food experiment in the respiration calorimeter at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. A student who was experimented with twice before was sealed in the box on February 25 and released Thursday, March 7. The present experiment was to test the value of carbohydrates. The subject was therefore fed heat-producing foods. The same food was given him as was fed to his college mates at the University club house. The student improved in every way during the ten days' duration of the experiment. The Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture will give out the details of this experiment when their compilations are finished in about three weeks. The results of the experiment were eminently satisfactory.

EXHIBITION OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SERBIA.

Consul-General Guenther, under date of Feb. 5, 1901, writes as follows from Frankfurt, Germany:

"German papers publish a telegram from Belgrade, Serbia, stating that an international exhibition of food articles and for cooking and hygiene will be held there in April of this year. It will be under the protectorate of the Queen of Serbia. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of furnishing information to interested parties. American firms intending to exhibit should at once correspond with our consul (Vice-Consul-General Christian Vögell) at Belgrade in order to secure information without unnecessary delay."

INDIANAPOLIS PORK PACKING.

During the winter packing season, Indianapolis packed 425,000 hogs, as compared with 411,000 one year ago. Indianapolis ranks sixth in the list of pork packing cities.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST PAY.

In the case of the Peoples Mutual Live Stock Co. against Maurice F. Talty, decision has been made that the stockholders must pay the assessments levied by the court.

Beef for South Africa.

A quantity of Chicago packed beef is aboard the Atlantic Transport Line steamer America, which sailed from Baltimore for London. It will be sent to the English army in South Africa, and is consigned to Cape Town.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

(Continued from March 2.)

The following is my sketch (of a general law) to which of course will have to be added clauses applying to ordinary B/L in so far as they are applicable to thro' B/L:

Through Bills of Lading.

1. Goods carried by more than one carrier can have thro' B/L signed for by one carrier or his representative on behalf of all carriers.

2. Carrier so signing must have, and if required show authorization given by other carriers.

Properly made out and legalized copies of this authorization must be deposited with the proper authorities at place of residence of carrier to whom this authorization is given.

3. By signing and delivering such a thro' bill to shipper this carrier binds himself and all following carriers, as though each carrier had personally signed the thro' bill.

4. The thro' B/L will contain:

a. Names of place of shipment and place of destination.

b. Names of all carriers undertaking transit of the goods.

c. Description of goods; number, size or weight; marks, rate of freight for entire transit.

d. Limitation of the time which may elapse between arrival by one means of transit at place of delivery to next carrier and delivery to the latter.

e. Names of shippers and consignees.

5. Transit on thro' B/L can be:

a. Entirely by water.

b. Partly by water and partly by land.

6. Each carrier is answerable to the others for damage done to or loss of goods in transit while in his possession.

7. One carrier delivering the goods to the next, the latter must note condition and quantity of the same.

8. If damaged or short, note must be made signed by both deliverer and receiver on the back of the copy of thro' B/L accompanying the goods and passing on from carrier to carrier. This copy is not negotiable.

9. Last carrier being responsible to consignee for all damage done during transit by all preceding carriers, he has the right to claim the same from the carrier immediately preceding him, deducting damage caused to the goods while in his possession. In the same way, each carrier can recover from his predecessor all damage done, deducting amount for damage done to the goods while in his possession and so on.

10. If through force majeure one of the carriers is unable to use the route indicated in the thro' Bill of Lading, he has the right to use any other mode in order to forward the goods to next carrier or place of destination as soon as possible; he must notify the shipper immediately of this change. He can prove force majeure by a declaration from the local authorities.

11. If the last part of transit is by water shipowner and Captain have the same rights and obligations towards the receiver and vice versa as in case of shipment on ordinary B/L.

12. If the last part of transit is by land, the last carrier is entirely responsible to consignee for fulfillment of contract as per thro' B/L (1).

13. If after transit by water, the last carrier seeks redress for damage done, but cannot obtain such owing to the value of ship

and freight being less than the damage done, the part of the damage which could not be recovered will have to be stood by the owners of the goods. (1).

14. If the goods do not reach their destination at all, the holder of the thro' B/L has the right to call upon the signer of the thro' B/L for delivery. The latter then has claim on the carrier through whose fault or neglect the goods have not reached their place of destination. If this carrier can prove force majeure the first carrier can also bring in force majeure towards the owners of the goods.

15. Each carrier takes a copy of the non-negotiable thro' B/L, in which will also be copied the notes mentioned in art. 8.

This copy must be signed by the carrier keeping it and by his succeeding carrier.

16. On this copy must be noted the dates on which the goods are delivered by each carrier to his successor.

17. Parties concerned with the goods in transit have the right to examine the copy of the thro' B/L as mentioned in art. 15 and 16, at any time.

18. If the copy of the thro' B/L mentioned in art. 8 is not properly signed by both carriers, the carrier taking the goods without those signatures is liable for damage or loss caused by his predecessor.

19. Through freight is the price agreed upon to be paid for the entire transit from place of shipment to place of destination by all the carriers.

20. The share of each carrier in the freight is arranged mutually among the carriers.

21. The through freight may be entirely or partly prepaid by the shipper to the carrier issuing the thro' B/L; such payment must be mentioned in the thro' B/L.

22. If the freight is not or only partly prepaid by the shipper, the consignee must pay the freight or its unpaid balance, also all charges and averages incurred, to last carrier on delivery of the goods.

Though not professing completeness or proper wording, I hope this sketch will attract sufficient attention to evoke criticism.

Criticism and discussion can only tend to draw attention to the urgency of this matter, even if this completely pulls my efforts to pieces.

If by want of co-operation of other Powers, international settlement is not possible, to my mind, it would still be desirable for transit on thro' B/L to be inserted into Volume II of the Commercial law of Holland.

ADDITIONAL JANUARY EXPORTS.

Following are the additional exports for January as reported by the Treasury Department:

Sheep.—January, 1900, 8,971 head, value \$65,117; 1901, 19,691 head, value \$142,102. For seven months of 1900, 56,578 head, value \$245,578; 1901, 89,917 head, value \$489,820.

All other, including fowls.—January, 1900, value \$17,516; 1901, value \$17,900. For seven months of 1900, value \$168,649; 1901, value \$138,493.

Bones, Hocks, Horns and Horn Tips, Strips and Waste.—January, 1900, value \$21,330; 1901, value \$22,765. For seven months of 1900, value \$109,694; 1901, value \$130,850.

Candles.—January, 1900, 173,748 lbs., value \$16,063; 1901, 215,451 lbs., value \$21,908. For seven months of 1900, 1,206,868 lbs., value \$100,933; 1901, 1,221,077 lbs., value \$123,772.

(1) These latter would be in exactly the same position if that transit by water had been on ordinary B/L.

Eggs.—January, 1900, 756,418 doz., value \$130,458; 1901, 247,680 doz., value \$52,071. For seven months of 1900, 2,867,303 doz., value \$527,975; 1901, 2,374,870 doz., value \$465,646.

Fish.—Dried, Smoked, Cured, Pickled, Canned, Etc.—January, 1900, value \$361,376; 1901, value \$588,690. For seven months of 1900, value \$3,616,302; 1901, value \$5,433,565.

Glue.—January, 1900, 129,584 lbs., value \$11,405; 1901, 325,783 lbs., value \$29,630. For seven months of 1900, 1,335,332 lbs., value \$127,503; 1901, 1,554,974 lbs., value \$144,693.

Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock.—January, 1900, value \$239,202; 1901, value \$344,094. For seven months of 1900, value \$1,581,915; 1901, value \$2,118,705.

Hides and Skins, other than Furs.—January, 1900, 770,591 lbs., value \$79,878; 1901, 1,160,927 lbs., value \$112,272. For seven months of 1900, 4,160,564 lbs., value \$467,804; 1901, 7,700,038 lbs., value \$746,959.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.—January, 1900, 146,530,439 lbs., value \$1,480,487; 1901, 161,124,352 lbs., value \$1,680,550. For seven months of 1900, 749,853,907 lbs., value \$7,104,501; 1901, 758,644,189 lbs., value \$7,971,088.

Lard Oil.—January, 1900, 65,133 gals., value \$29,102; 1901, 63,469 gals., value \$38,470. For seven months of 1900, 542,350 gals., value \$240,070; 1901, 494,227 gals., value \$279,300.

Corn Oil.—January, 1900, 260,000 gals., value \$73,645; 1901, 504,130 gals., value \$217,958. For seven months of 1900, 2,084,814 gals., value \$584,801; 1901, 2,521,655 gals., value \$975,410.

Cottonseed Oil.—January, 1900, 7,100,740 gals., value \$2,238,573; 1901, 6,089,587 gals., value \$2,004,938. For seven months of 1900, 29,873,344 gals., value \$8,233,887; 1901, 29,496,668 gals., value \$8,983,854.

Miscellaneous Cured Beef.—January, 1900, 249,686 lbs., value \$19,894; 1901, 114,617 lbs., value \$11,496. For seven months of 1900, 1,585,618 lbs., value \$123,559; 1901, 547,235 lbs., value \$50,232.

Canned Pork.—January, 1900, 1,106,528 lbs., value \$83,384; 1901, 1,132,346 lbs., value \$87,108. For seven months of 1900, 4,677,052 lbs., value \$353,961; 1901, 5,574,801 lbs., value \$443,480.

Salted or Pickled Pork.—January, 1900, 11,399,661 lbs., value \$687,027; 1901, 11,929,227 lbs., value \$825,272. For seven months of 1900, 75,757,503 lbs., value \$4,497,742; 1901, 84,002,443 lbs., value \$5,772,805.

Mutton.—January, 1900, 35,951 lbs., value \$3,878; 1901, 8,933 lbs., value \$694. For seven months of 1900, 597,425 lbs., value \$49,057; 1901, 533,323 lbs., value \$34,775.

Poultry and Game.—January, 1900, value \$29,614; 1901, value \$140,532. For seven months of 1900, value \$112,769; 1901, value \$439,222.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—January, 1900 (not given separately), 1901, 566,130 lbs., value \$51,744. For seven months of 1900 (not given separately), 1901, 6,434,112 lbs., value \$595,548.

Sausage Casings.—January, 1900, value \$158,571; 1901, value \$186,141. For seven months of 1900, value \$1,307,196; 1901, value \$1,958,798.

Miscellaneous Canned and Other Meat Products.—January, 1900, value \$419,202; 1901, value \$433,001. For seven months of 1900, value \$3,164,220; 1901, value \$2,527,371.

Salt.—January, 1900, 781,145 lbs., value \$3,069; 1901, 826,622 lbs., value \$3,387. For seven months of 1900, 5,325,263 lbs., value \$25,504; 1901, 7,660,682 lbs., value \$35,319.

Soap: Toilet and Fancy.—January, 1900, value \$37,744; 1901, value \$41,306. For seven months of 1900, value \$245,997; 1901, value \$328,163.

All Other Soaps.—January, 1900, 3,343,791 lbs., value \$138,326; 1901, 2,712,815 lbs., value \$83,127. For seven months of 1900, 24,347,369 lbs., value \$810,417; 1901, 16,413,451 lbs., value \$581,664.

Raw Wools.—January, 1900, 268,991 lbs., value \$42,448; 1901, 18,365 lbs., value \$1,862. For seven months of 1900, 2,161,702 lbs., value \$382,764; 1901, 132,577 lbs., value \$14,244.

SIoux CITY SEVENTH.

Sioux City ranks as the seventh city in the country in the number of hogs packed from November 1 to February 20, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Louis and Indianapolis packing more. In that period Sioux City packed 241,000 hogs.

(1) This will not have to be worded so strongly. I only write the above to show the difference between transit by land and transit by water as far as responsibility is concerned.

PURE FOOD LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AFFECTING AMERICAN EXPORTS.

BY W. D. BIGELOW, SECOND ASSISTANT CHEMIST.

(Prepared under the direction of H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

AUSTRIA.

Coloring Materials.

The use of colors which contain any metal except iron and the use of gamboge, picric acid and all aniline derivatives for the purpose of coloring food and food products is forbidden.

For coloring toys, preparations containing arsenic, antimony, lead, cadmium, copper, cobalt, nickel, mercury (cinnabar excepted), zinc or gamboge are prohibited. The use of other metallic colors for coloring toys is permitted, provided the color be coated with a waterproof varnish. The colors whose use is forbidden with toys may be employed with earthenware, provided they are covered with a glaze which is burned in.

The use of poisonous colors, such as arsenic preparations, with artificial flowers and similar substances, is forbidden unless the article be covered over with a waterproof varnish. Wall paper and similar material must not be colored with arsenic preparations.

The sale of food which has been prepared in vessels coated with poisonous colors, or stored in receptacles so coated, is prohibited. The importation and sale of wines colored with aniline dyes are prohibited. Foods and food products which are themselves white or colorless (confections, beverages, etc.), but which are ordinarily artificially colored, may be colored by any of the following substances, provided the articles so colored shall be sold from the factory only in the original packages which are distinctly labeled with the name of the material employed for coloring the contents of the package and also with the registered seal or trade-mark of the manufacturer. The label must also bear a statement from a prescribed official laboratory (Chemischen Hochschule) that the contents of the package contain no substances deleterious to health. This statement must bear a later date than the latest decision of the health office regarding the subject and must be renewed at least annually. The list of aniline colors which may be employed under these restrictions is as follows:

Fuchsin—rosaniline hydrochlorate.
Acid fuchsin (rubin)—sodium or calcium salt of roshaniline disulphonic acid.
Rocellin—sulpho-oxyazonaphthalin.
Bordeaux red—formed by the combinations of beta-naphthol disulphonic acid with diazo compounds of styrol and the higher homologues of benzene.
Ponceau red—same as Bordeaux red.
Eosin—tetra brom-fluorescein.
Erythrosin—tetraiodo-fluorescein.
Phloxin—tetra brom-dichlor-fluorescein.
Alizarin blue—C₁₅H₈NO.
Aniline blue—triphenyl rosaniline.
Water blue—triphenyl rosaniline sulphonic acid.
Induline—the sulphonic acid compound of azo-diphenyl blue and its derivatives.
Acid yellow R—the sodium salt of amido-azo benzene sulphonic acid.
Tropaeolin OOO—sulpho-azo benzene- α -naphthol.
Methyl violet.
Malachite green.
Naphthol yellow.

In addition to the above, only the following colors may be added to food:

White—Tragacanth.

Red—Cochineal, carmine, kermes, infusion of red poppy.

Yellow—Saffron, safflower, turmeric.

Blue—March violet, blue bottle, indigo, prussian blue, ultramarine, sea blue (form of artificial ultramarine).

Green—Spinach juice.

Violet—Cochineal infusion with lime water.

Gold—Pure gold leaf.

Silver—Pure silver leaf.

Wrappers for confections, coffees and other varieties of food must either be white or prepared from material which is naturally colored. If a wrapper which is artificially colored be employed a second wrapper of the character above described must be placed between it and the inclosed product, and no artificially colored wrapper may be used in any case to inclose any but a dry, solid material. The use of wrappers containing copper salts is especially prohibited.

Receptacles.

Food receptacles and utensils intended for the preparation of food must not be either partially or entirely composed of an alloy containing more than 10 parts of lead per 100 parts of the alloy. The inside of such receptacles must not be coated with tin which contains lead. Such receptacles must not be soldered with an alloy containing more than 10 per cent. of lead. In case of glazed and enameled ware, lead must not be present in such state that it will be dissolved by boiling one-half hour with a 4 per cent. solution of acetic acid. The glass or enamel must not be so attached to the vessel that it will scale off. Metallic parts of nursing bottles must not contain more than 1 per cent. of lead. Metal foil, which is used as a wrapper for such products as snuff and tobacco, must not contain more than 1 per cent. of lead. Vessels which have been cleaned with the aid of leaden shot must not be used as receptacles for food products. The sale of food products which have been ground with millstones filled with lead or an alloy containing lead is prohibited.

Rubber or caoutchouc which contains lead or zinc must not enter into the composition of such articles as nipples of nursery bottles, rubber rings, nipple shields, etc., or as receptacles for such articles as beer, wine, vinegar and preserves, or of vessels which are to be used in the preparation of food products or as receptacles for the same.

If antimony sulphid enters into the composition of vessels which are used in connection with food products, it must be so prepared that no antimony is dissolved by a dilute solution of tartaric acid. Copper and brass vessels must not be used in the preparation of foods unless the inner side be coated with lead-free tin. All manipulations are prohibited which could by any means bring copper compounds into the composition of food materials.

The addition of fluorids to foods is especially prohibited, as is also the addition of salicylic acid to wine.

Municipal Regulations of Vienna.

Municipal regulations for Vienna prescribe that the term "butter" shall be used only for the exclusive product of pure milk or cream. Fats from all other sources must be designated as margarine butter, lard, or compound lard, according to their character. Margarine butter must be molded in brick-form prints and the words "Margarinebutter" must be marked on every print in distinct

characters of such size that the words shall extend the entire length of the print. The wrapper in which each print is sold must also be marked in distinct indelible characters with the words "Margarinebutter." Every receptacle containing compound lard must be distinctly printed with the name "Margarineschmalz" or "Kunstfett." The terms "Echtebutter" or "Butterschmalz" are applied only to articles containing fat obtained from pure milk. "Schweinefett" must be used only to designate pure lard. "Margarinebutter" is applied to all butter substitutes which do not consist exclusively of butter fat. "Kunstfett" is used to designate compound lard.

HOG BRISTLES IN CHINA.

In answer to an inquiry by a Baltimore firm, Consul Wilcox, of Hankau, sends the following report upon the present condition of the hog bristle industry in China:

I can report upon this subject only so far as it relates to the city of Hankau. Here, the business of preparing hog bristles is being carried on as usual, except that the volume of trade in this, as in all other lines of industry, has been more or less paralyzed by the political situation. There are no factories in this district, but a large majority of the foreign "hongs" here are engaged in exporting bristles. The season opens in the fall and continues until May.

When a "hong" has a sufficient amount of material on hand, it employs women and girls to cleanse and sort the bristles. The raw material is weighed out to each person and the cleansing and sorting of this amount represents a day's work. The employees are paid from 100 to 120 cash (6 to 7 cents gold) per day. During the working hours a careful watch is kept over the hands to prevent their pilfering the large, hard bristles and substituting therefor small or soft ones brought for that purpose. At the end of a day's work the refuse and bristles are again weighed separately in order to detect any material loss.

The bristles are assorted into seventeen grades, running from 2½ to 6½ inches in length. They are exported in 1-picul (133 1-3 pounds) lots, each case containing the entire assortment of seventeen grades. The percentage of each grade varies somewhat in different lots of raw material, but the average is about as follows:

Length of Bristle.	Average of amount. Per cent.
2½ inches	10
2¾ inches	9½
3 inches	9
3¼ inches	8
3½ inches	7½
3¾ inches	7
4 inches	6½
4¼ inches	6
4½ inches	5½
4¾ inches	5
5 inches	4½
5¼ inches	4
5½ inches	4
5¾ inches	3½
6 inches	3½
6¼ inches	3½
6½ inches	3

Several bristle machines have been imported by different firms, from England France and Germany; but as they did not prove satisfactory they have been abandoned and hand labor, which is cheaper and gives better results, has been again resorted to.

The raw material costs from 35 to 45 taels (\$23.10 to \$29.70) per picul (133 1-3 pounds), according to amount of hair and dirt and quality of the bristles. The price of the prepared bristles runs from 25 to 30 taels (\$16.50 to \$19.80) for the 2½-inch to 250 taels (\$148.50 to \$165) for the 6½-inch bristles per picul (133 1-3 pounds).

Dealers here say that difficulty is experienced in the United States in disposing of bristles less than 3½ inches in length, the shipment of the seventeen assortments in every case preventing ready sales.

During the year 1899 the customs reports give the following figures on the exportation of hog bristles from this consular district:

From—	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Taels.	Value. Dollars.
Hankau	892,400	192,548	\$127,081.66
Ichang	817,200	118,176	77,996.16
Total	1,709,600	310,724	\$205,077.81

STRANGE HEALTH STATISTICS.

The health statistics of New York city raise the questions as to whether weather, diet, sanitary surroundings or personal habits have most to do with the health of any given community.

It is generally asserted that overcrowded districts are, necessarily, the most unhealthy. It is also believed that the poorer quarters are further decimated by the scantiness and poverty of the diet eaten by the dwellers there.

Children Furnish Guide.

Children probably furnish the best guide as to the healthfulness of any locality, as they are least affected by food conditions and are most quickly affected by sanitary conditions. We will first take the child as a basis for comment, especially the under five-year-old child, who is supposed to be kept in fresh air. The vital statistics of New York city show some strange anomalies in the face of existing prejudices upon the health question in its relation to diet, sanitation and open air.

The late Sir Morrel McKenzie, the famous physician to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, enraged the British aristocracy by publicly saying: "The aristocracy are the dirtiest, filthiest and most unhealthy of people because they do not sweat." This is measurably true because the pores are clogged with dead and degenerating matter which the inner machinery has pushed through these miniature body pipes, there being about 2,800,000 of these sewers to each average human structure.

The figures cited are for the second quarter of 1900.

The wards of New York city seem to show that the poorer crowded portions of the city are healthier than those wards inhabited by the rich and respectable of the population. The eminently respectable wards, viz., Nineteenth and the Twenty-first downtown, and the Twelfth uptown, where the millionaires and the "400" live, show a remarkable death rate in proportion to both population and the number of persons to the acre when compared with the more plebeian and humbler poverty slums in the Seventh-Tenth Ward slums and Thirteenth Ward of the downtown district.

The Deadly "Twelfth."

The Twelfth Ward runs north from Ninety-sixth street. It has a population of 364,412; has only 61.6 people to the acre, but its death rate for children under five years of age was 769, while the lowly Thirteenth Ward downtown around Grand, Division and Rivington streets and East River, with a population of 56,802 people and 539.5 to the acre, had a death rate of 106 children under five years of age. The relative percentages are in favor of the slums.

Waldorf-Astoria Section.

The famous Waldorf-Astoria and Fifth Avenue society district is partially covered by the Twenty-first Ward, which runs from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street and from Sixth avenue to the East River. The Nineteenth Ward, running north from this to Eighty-sixth street, includes the balance of the "high-toned" ilk. The Twenty-first Ward, with a population of 72,144 and a per acreage settlement of 189.9, has a death rate of children under the age under discussion of 141, while the downtown slum district around the Bowery, Rivington, Norfolk and Division streets, with a population of 70,168 and 643.8 per acre, has a death rate of only 122. The other of the "highly respectable residence districts" suffers more in comparison with a lowly Bowery neighborhood. The Nineteenth

Ward is full of millionaires, etc. The Seventh Ward is crowded with folk about Catharine, Grand, to the East River. It is Bowery stock. The former ward has a population of 267,076 and only 144.3 people to the acre, while the latter has 74,226 people crowded 360 to the acre. The death rate of under five-year-old children in the Nineteenth Ward is 618, while that of the Seventh is 158. At this rate the Seventh would have a death rate of 569 in a population of 267,076, or an advantage of 49 over the nineteenth. Yet it is said that uptown around Central park is the healthier quarter of the city.

Down-Town Healthy.

Similar comparisons of other wards show that the death rate of children in the downtown crowded communities is proportionately less than in the airy areas of Harlem. This analysis of figures is based upon deaths other than those occurring in hospitals and public institutions. The fact that out of 2,092 children dying from eleven different causes, 1,180 died of phthisis may indicate that the fresh milk supply has been improperly cared for, as the well-to-do use more of this fluid for their young, the poorer classes using canned condensed milk and other food substitutes for the dairy product. The total deaths of all ages in proportion to population is still more startling. The respectable Twelfth Ward up in Harlem—above Ninety-sixth street—shows a total death rate of 2,287 for its 364,412 people living 61.6 to the acre, while the humble Thirteenth, way downtown, with 58,802 people living 539.5 to the acre, had a total death roll of only 196. With a population of 364,412 at its present rate its total of deaths would be about 960, or a relative advantage over the deadly Twelfth of 1,297. The Tenth (Bowery ward), with its 70,168 people, 643.8 to the acre, had a total death list of 281 cases, while the patrician ward, the wealthy Twenty-first, had a mortality of 442 out of a population of 72,144 living 189.9 to the acre, or nearly 140 in favor of the "tough" ward. The Seventh (also a Bowery quarter) is a health paradise in comparison with the affluent Nineteenth Ward, with a population of 74,227 living 360.7 to the acre. The Seventh Ward had a mortality of only 403, while the rich and reputable Nineteenth Ward, with its 267,076 people—144.3 to the acre—showed a total death roll of 1,575, or about 115 in favor of the poorer section of the big city.

Morals of Tenement Districts.

The morals of the tenement districts are, doubtless, very loose and very bad. The families there live in uncouth quarters as compared with the people in the Harlem and other apartment districts of the city. The water is the same, virtually, all over the city. The air does not vary much. It should be better further north, as the elevation is higher and the park areas are larger and more numerous. The feeding of the people is excellent. The poorer classes, eating plainer and more nutritious foods seem to prosper, constitutionally, better than the eater of rich foods who expects to digest his dinner by sucking in fresh air in a ride through the parks. These two things seem to affect the vital statistics of the big city.

From every standpoint the healthier condition of the poorer population of the more crowded districts over those chiefly occupied by the rich and the well-to-do is a matter worthy of note. They suggest that our dietetic satiety is getting askew and that the middle classes are reaping their reward in longevity over the so-called "upper ten."

Read The National Provisioner.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that:

A fat called "Ko-nut," composed entirely of coconut oil or fat, without a mixture of other substances, and without any addition of butter, is not considered oleomargarine, and is not subject to tax.

The above decision was rendered upon a sample of fat called "Ko-nut," manufactured by the India Refining Company, of Philadelphia, and put upon the market by the India Food Company, 8 North Market street, Boston, Mass. The sample is composed entirely of coconut oil or fat, without admixture of other substance, and without any addition of butter, and has not been salted or churned with milk or cream. The sample is perfectly white in color, and does not resemble butter, except in so far as coconut fat bears some general resemblance to butter.

NEW PROVISION COMPANY.

Chicago capitalists have secured incorporation papers at Springfield for the Sioux City Provision Company, with a capital of \$250,000. A plant will be erected in Sioux City, but the main offices of the company will be in Chicago. The names of the incorporators are Alfred S. Austrian, W. M. L. Tibbs and Francis E. Matthews. Attorney Levy Mayer, who has charge of the preliminary legal work, refused to give the names of the investors recently, but said they were all well-known Chicago men of means, that they meant business and that their plans would be announced in a few days.

PACKERS AND TANNERS PLAYING A HIDE AND SEEK GAME.

Tanners are becoming sullen with the hope of depressing packer hides. As a result these hides are not very active. Packers are not selling, feeling that demand and market tone must come with the increasing demand for leather. Recent prices brought in hides rapidly at country points, but these sources of supply seem to have become exhausted for some reason, and the big fellows naturally expect the market to brace. At all rates packer hides are considered to be too low now for any large movement of stocks to the tanneries. The tanners and the packers will finesse for awhile at least.

FEEDERS AND BREEDERS DEADLOCK.

The breeders of cattle and the feeders of cattle have their own ideas about the value of livestock for beef purposes. The ranchmen demand a certain figure for stock or they will not sell. Feeders feel that the price is too high and hold off from buying. This gulf holds them apart. The breeders hold the strength of the position, inasmuch as they can hold or even fatten themselves if the worse comes to the worse. The livestock trade is getting so well posted about business affairs that "suckers" are getting "as skase as hen teeth." The Southern stockmen are the stiffest in their range stock prices.

AGAINST INSPECTION BILL.

Senator Chilton's meat inspection bill in the Minnesota Legislature, has brought down upon itself the condemnation of South St. Paul packers and shippers, and also local butchers. The St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company has drafted a petition to the Legislature which has been circulated over the State for signatures, and will soon be presented, urging the defeat of the bill.

In the reasons set forth to establish the pernicious effects of the bill, the petitioners relate that it would levy a total charge for inspection fees in this city of \$148,000 annually.

INTERESTING PAN-AMERICAN FIGURES.

Illumination.

200,000 incandescent lamps will be used in achieving the grand illumination about the Court of Fountains, Electric Tower, Esplanade and Plaza.

400 miles of wire will be used in the installation of the lamps for this illumination.

250 tons will be about the weight of this quantity of wire.

94 large-sized searchlights will be placed under the water of the basin of the Court of Fountains to cast colored lights on the fountains and cascades and heighten the beauty of the electric and hydraulic effects.

1,390,000 square feet is the approximate area of the courts to be illuminated. This is two and one-half times the area of the courts at the World's Fair, twice the area of those at the Paris Exposition, and three times those at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

2,000 incandescent lamps will be used in the illumination of one feature of the Midway alone—The Thompson Aero-Cycle. As many and perhaps more will be used in illuminating the Streets of Mexico. Other Midway structures will also be profusely illuminated and the lights thus used are all additional to the 200,000 required for the illumination about the courts of the Exposition.

Fountains and Hydraulic Effects.

35,000 gallons of water per minute will be required for the fountain display of the Exposition, which will be the most elaborate of any ever undertaken for a similar purpose.

50 feet will be the height of some of the jets in the Court of Fountains. The jets will be electrically illuminated at night.

70 feet is the height of the cascade falling from the front of the Electric Tower into the basin below.

565x225 are the dimensions of the basin of the Court of Fountains, which equals 98,872 square feet.

Niagara Power.

5,000 horse power of electricity will be delivered in Buffalo from the plant of the Niagara Falls Power Company at Niagara Falls for use in illuminating the buildings and grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, and turning the wheels for operating machinery. 5,000 horse power will also be generated on the grounds. The service arranged for contemplates the utilization of the water power of Niagara, the use of gasoline for motive power, of gas both under boilers, producing



steam, and in gas engines, producing energy; thus giving the Pan-American the greatest variety of sources of power ever enjoyed by any Exposition.

General Figures.

26,570,000 feet of lumber has thus far been used in the construction of the Exposition.

17,765,000 square feet is the amount of surface covered with staff.

150,000 cubic yards represents the approximate amount of excavation done.

6,242,000 is the weight of the steel and iron used, including bolts and washers.

125 original sculptured groups will be used in the adornment of the courts, fountains, buildings and grounds generally. This is the work of the most famous sculptors of Pan-America and will cost about half a million

dollars, being the grandest collection of decorative Exposition sculpture ever assembled.

200,000 hardy perennials have been planted for the purpose of beautifying the grounds next summer and the great floral display will include over 500 beds of popular flowers, with rare tropical plants and aquatic plants in the Courts, Mirror Lakes, Grand Canal and Lagoons.

\$15,000 is the cost of the great organ for the Temple of Music being built by Emmons Howard.

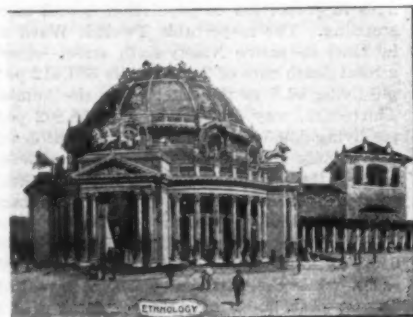
6,000 animals are to be accommodated in buildings for live stock displays.

12,000 is the seating capacity in the Stadium, the great arena for athletic sports.

20 large buildings will house the exhibits from all the Americas and besides these there will be many smaller ones in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, on the Midway and in other parts of the grounds.

600 feet is the length of the main United States Government Building. Connected with the main building by colonnades are two other buildings each 150 feet square.

500x350 feet are the dimensions of the Machinery and Transportation Building. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is of corresponding size.



500x150 feet are the measurements of the Electricity Building and the Agriculture Building corresponds to it in size.

391 feet is the distance from the base of the Electric Tower to the top of the figure surmounting it, representing the Goddess of Light.

236 feet is the height of the Horticulture Building, which is 220 feet square.

Cost of Exposition.

\$10,000,000 represents approximately the cost of the Pan-American Exposition, exclusive of exhibits. The authorized capital stock of the Exposition is \$2,500,000. The authorized bond issue is \$2,500,000. The Government appropriation is \$500,000. The cost of the Midway is \$3,000,000. The New York State appropriation is \$300,000 and in connection with the New York Building about \$100,000 will be expended by the City of Buffalo and the Buffalo Historical Society. The appropriation from States and foreign countries together with the cost of buildings to be erected on the Exposition grounds by the city of Buffalo and by private citizens will bring the total cost of the Exposition up to fully \$10,000,000.

Area of Exposition Site.

The area of the Exposition site is 350 acres. This includes 133 acres of park lands and lakes in Delaware Park, one of the most beautiful parks in the world. The plot is a mile and a quarter from north to south and half a mile from east to west.

Attendance at Exposition.

40,000,000 people live within a night's ride of Buffalo. It is expected that a large proportion of these will visit the Exposition at

some time during its progress. Many will visit it five, ten or twenty or more times. Niagara Falls will prove a great magnet in drawing visitors to the Exposition. Altogether it is fair to expect that the attendance at this first Exposition of all the Americas



will be the largest in the history of Expositions in either the New World or the Old.

PRIVILEGES EXTENDED TO HONOLULU.

Notice has been issued by the Treasury Department of the passage of the following act by Congress:

That the privileges of immediate transportation as provided by an act entitled "An Act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880, as amended by an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes,'" approved Feb. 23, 1887, be and the same are hereby extended to the port of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

STOCK IN PARAGUAY.

Although stock raising on the prairies of Paraguay has only just commenced there are indications that they will eventually be the source of immense meat supplies. The grasses are of good varieties and are exceptionally rich in fattening qualities. The Chaco land—prairies bounded on the east by the Paraguay river, which is navigable all the way to Brazil; on the west and south by the Pilcomayo river and on the north by Brazil and Bolivia—are being rapidly taken up and stocked.

A PERNICIOUS PRECEDENT.

(From the Manufacturers' Record.)

At the recent convention of the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of the "National Provisioner," in discussing the proposed anti-oleomargarine legislation, boldly carried the war into Africa. He said that if the assaults of butter upon oleomargarine should be successfully taken in national legislation it would be the forerunner of a family of pernicious statutes which will hinder trade in more ways than one. It would be the precedent for the silk manufacturers to demand that mercerized cotton shall not feel like or look like silk, even though the appearance and wearing value of the cotton fabric may be heightened; the lard men may ask for the annihilation of larding, cottolene or any other substance having the form or appearance of lard; the cane-sugar man may demand the disuse of glucose, the olive oil importer may seek to squelch cotton oil, and, in fact, industries may kill industries ad libitum and ad infinitum.

He described the process of the manufacture of oleomargarine, a triumph of chemical success, and quoted a number of eminent chemists in favor of it in comparison with butter, discussed butter adulteration and butter frauds.

[Editor Edmonds has always kept his great paper in sight of the honest track and the Southern people, along with a lot of folks elsewhere, are thankful for the timely licks which the "Manufacturers' Record" has struck in the interest of our assaulted industries.—Editor.]

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

Packinghouse Notes.

Arguments before Judge Neely to secure the dissolution of an injunction restraining the Chicago Packing and Provision Company from apportioning its assets, have been concluded. The injunction will remain in force, as Judge Neely refused to sustain the bill for its dissolution, though he gave the petitioners leave to amend their bill.

That Chicago is entitled to the claim of being the meat market of the world was again demonstrated Monday, when Armour & Co. closed a contract to supply the canned meats for the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition. The contract includes more than twenty tons of product and the monetary consideration is between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, who is a party to the expedition, spent five days in Chicago personally supervising the details of the food equipment. According to the contract the goods are to be delivered in New York by April 1. From there they will be transported in steamers to Dundee, Scotland, and to two points in Norway. The expedition proper starts from Tromsø in June.

The principal ration to be taken is known as "pemican," an air-dried lean beef, containing a mixture of vegetables and spices. In the list is included ham, bacon, butter, beef stew, sausage, chicken, turkey, ox tongue, beef and vegetable tablets.

The Armour Company has purchased from E. T. Earl all his holdings in the Earl Fruit (Shipping) Company and in the Continental Fruit Express Company, the latter owning, it is said, about 1,600 refrigerator cars employed in transporting fruit from California to the eastern markets. The total shipments of citrus fruits from that state this year, it is claimed, will reach nearly 25,000 carloads, there being engaged in this service the 1,600 cars now sold, 1,500 belonging to the Santa Fe line, and about 3,900 owned by the Fruit Growers' Express, owned by the Armours.

Nearly \$2,000,000 worth of new buildings are in the course of erection at the stockyards. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's new packinghouse at Forty-first street and Ashland avenue is enclosed and will be ready for slaughtering by May 15. It costs completed \$1,000,000.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Wednesday began the erection of a gigantic smoke and tank house in the rear of their plant at Exchange and Packers' avenue. It will cost \$75,000.

Nelson Morris & Co. are erecting a large three-story building at Forty-third street and Packers' avenue which will be used as a general office. The outlay is \$100,000.

Board of Trade Notes.

It was a bitter disappointment to the Board of Trade members that the Senate amendment reducing the war tax on their transactions by half, was lost in conference.

Provision stock proved smaller than expected, the pork increase, new and old, only 11,670 bbls.; the lard increase, 7,311 tcs., and the rice increase, 1,553,000 lbs. The new and old pork is now 35,944 bbls., against 26,274 bbls. last month and 102,527 bbls. last year. The lard, new and old, 44,272 tcs., against 36,961 tcs. last month, and 112,017 tcs. last year. The ribs, 18,535,000 lbs., against 16,982,

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO. 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.....

**Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings,
Spare Ribs, Hooks, etc.**

Henry J. Seiter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

000 lbs. last month and 18,132,000 lbs. last year.

The Board of Trade officials are moving to prevent their efforts at discipline being evaded. The following new regulations have been adopted to cover these evasions of Board of Trade discipline, and they are expected to prove effective:

"Any corporation applying for membership in the clearing house of the Board of Trade may be admitted to such membership only on recommendation of the clearing house committee in the exercise of its discretion and upon approval of at least ten affirmative ballot votes of the board of directors, provided three negative votes are not cast against any such corporation.

"When any member of the clearing house, whether person, firm or corporation, is in the opinion of the clearing house committee using such clearing house for the purpose of clearing the business of a member suspended from the privileges of the board, or one expelled therefrom, or of a corporation a stockholder of which is suspended from the privileges of the board or expelled therefrom, the clearing house committee shall report such fact to the board of directors, who may deprive such person of the clearing house for such period as they may see fit, the intent being to prevent any membership in the clearing house being used as a subterfuge to enable one suspended or expelled from the board to still enjoy the advantages of the clearing house, but not to prevent a member from clearing the individual trades made for the account and personal benefit of one suspended or expelled from the board."

George D. Field, brother of John Field, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and for many years a member of the Board of Trade, died at Phoenix, Arizona, Monday.

The Board of Trade has called upon A. R. Jones & Co. for an explanation of an alleged evasion by them of the Commission rule in connection with the Sam Talmadge Company, of Milwaukee.

H. C. Avery & Co. is the new commission firm established by Harry C. Avery, through which he will transact his own lard business. He is a young man yet, though an old hand in business.

Though the Chicago Commission Company bought the business of John Dickinson & Co., it is said that John Dickinson has no interest in it. Charles Partridge, a capitalist, controls 85 per cent. of the stock; employees of the old firm hold most of the other stock.

Railroad Notes.

While the Eastern railroads will offer the best service possible in the handling of the Grand Army business to Cleveland, few of the general passenger agents are overmuch pleased with the transferring of the encampment from Denver to Cleveland. They do not hesitate to say that the interests of the veterans could have been better served if Denver had not been abandoned, because the encampment business will in a large measure conflict with the travel incident to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. About the time all encampment movement begins the roads look for the heaviest travel to the exposition. On account of the short distance between Buffalo and Cleveland, it is certain that Grand Army business will be much

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH
BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

larger, for the reason that passengers can take advantage of the 1 cent a mile rate to Cleveland and hence reach the exposition at a rate much lower than those outlined for the Pan-American business proper. The two great events, combined with the fact that several other large gatherings have been scheduled for the same time, are causing passenger officials to wonder where they will secure sufficient equipment to handle all the business.

Protests are being made by packers to a proposed change in official classification eliminating the rule which permits the loading of mixed carloads of freight, taking the same class rate. The Central Freight Association recently adopted a resolution recommending this change, but a special committee of the eastern lines at a subsequent meeting decided that such a change was incapable of adoption and maintenance and advised against convening the classification committee for the consideration of this subject. It is practically certain, however, that the matter will be taken up. The packers maintain that there are a great many points to mixed carload shipments of packinghouse products are made which could not possibly receive any one of such commodities in straight carloads.

The Lake Shore Railroad Company has purchased fifty-one of the largest locomotives ever constructed. Eleven are for passenger and forty for freight traffic. The engines will be of a uniform weight of about eighty tons each, with 80-inch drive wheels, and 20½ by 28 inch cylinders. The tenders will have a capacity of 6,000 gallons of water and twelve tons of coal. The new locomotives are from the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y.

Roads in the Central Passenger Association announce that for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Illinois, to be held in Peoria, May 14-16, a rate of one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois and from St. Louis will be instituted. Tickets will be sold on May 1 and 14, and also from points in Illinois within a radius of 100 miles of Peoria on May 15 and 16, all tickets good returning to and including May 17.

The Chicago & Alton road announced, Tuesday, that it will put into effect from all points on its lines in Illinois and from St. Louis the same rates for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo as have been made by the Central Passenger Association. The first-class will be season tickets, sold at regular summer tourist rates; the second-class, with return limit of fifteen days, will have a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip, and the third-class, with five-day limit, will have a rate of one far plus \$1 for the round trip.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL,
WILLARD, SENECA COUNTY, N. Y.
March 1, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., March 21, 1901, for furnishing the Willard State Hospital with such quantities as may be needed for a six months' supply of fresh meats. Also proposals for such quantities as may be needed for a six months' supply of salt meats. Contract to begin April 1, 1901.

Blank proposals drawn in accordance with the specifications, will be furnished upon application.

M. J. GILBERT, Steward.
(For Other Proposals, see page 23.)

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dold, Jr., of Kansas City, have been visiting Mr. Fred Dold in Wichita.

Armour Packing Co. has occupied the second and third stories of the new office building in Kansas City, Kans.

Fire damaged the pork packing plant of the Lawry & Son Co. at Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Loss, \$10,000.

Central Arizona Cattlemen have bought 9,000 head of cattle at Sonora, Mex. They will buy 10,000 more.

LATE ICE NOTES.

The Brighton Beach Hotel, Brighton Beach, N. Y., will spend \$25,000 in installing ice-making and refrigerating machinery.

The factory of the Carolina Ice Co., Wilmington, Del., will be rebuilt.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated and will build a cold storage plant on two city blocks.

The Dallas "News" says an ice factory will be built at Vinita, I. T.

An ice plant will be established at Warrenton, Va., says the Richmond "Dispatch."

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES.

A portion of the plant of the Trinity Cottonseed Oil Co. was burned; loss, \$80,000.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Mariette, I. T.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.

As announced in our advertising columns, the well-known firm of W. J. Gibson & Co., since the dissolution of partnership with Mr. N. A. Hutchins, consists now of Mr. W. J. Gibson and Mr. Wm. A. Green. Mr. Gibson, the senior member and founder of the firm will attend to all matters of liquidation of the old firm, while the new concern will continue their business under the well-known and esteemed name of W. J. Gibson & Co. in the old offices at 523 and 524 Rialto Building, Chicago. Messrs. W. J. Gibson & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, will handle, for the domestic and export trade, either as dealers or on commission, complete lines of packinghouse products and supplies, cottonseed products, linseed cake and other feeding stuffs, supplies for butterine churners and lard refiners, tallows, greases, stearines, etc., for soap and candle manufacturers, fertilizers, etc. They will execute, on margins, any orders confided to them for the purchase or sale of grain and provisions for future deliveries.

BUYS POLAR SUPPLIES.

Chicago, March 4.—Armour & Co. to-day closed the largest contract for supplies for a polar expedition ever taken by an Arctic explorer. The contract was awarded by Evelyn B. Baldwin, who will head the expedition to the North Pole which will start about June 1, and will consist of 200 tons, ten carloads, of especially prepared foodstuffs, which it is expected will last Baldwin and his party twenty-seven months. The value of the supplies is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The supplies are to be delivered in New York by April 1, and will be shipped thence to Dundee, Scotland; Tromsø, Norway and Sandiford, Norway.

The Deep Leeds Transmission Co., of Australia, recently installed a Cross Oil Filter, made by the Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, O., in their electrical power station.

Read The National Provisioner.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., March 5, 1901.

Our oil market the past week closed some stronger with fairly good sales, and this week shows better demand and more liberal bids at 21½¢ for March and 22¢ for April. Meal and cake quiet with equal to \$19.75 to \$20.00 f. o. b. Galveston bid for New Orleans. Linters neglected and unchanged.

ONE OF THE SIGHTS.

What are New York's show places? It would be right hard to enumerate them on short notice. Perhaps the following question and answer may appeal to some: Resident to New Arrival—"Now tell me what you would especially like to see." New Arrival—"Oh, just show me New York." I think that very good. But it is no easy matter to show New York. To our list of show places, whatever they may be, we must add the new waiting room at the Grand Central Station. When strangers go there they cry "Enchanting!" "Grand!" "Palatial!" "Prettiest thing I ever saw!" "Finest thing in the world!" "Ain't it splendid!" etc. Mr. Daniels has reason for the new elasticity in his step—"On the Tip of the Tongue" in the New York Press.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: James Kent Mason, by Geo. W. Pier.

Visitors at the Exchange: D. G. Pinckney, London; W. F. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio; Alex. Bergen, Lincoln, Neb.; Thornton Lewis, H. H. Churchill, G. H. Corse, Jr., Wm. Humpe, and C. L. Raymond, Chicago; A. J. Carpenter, Duluth; E. V. Williams, St. Louis; F. A. Noyes, Boston.

RECEIPTS FROM CENTERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
MARCH 2.			
Chicago	100	17,000	1,000
Kansas City	100	5,000	300
Omaha	200	4,500	...
St. Louis	25	3,000	800
MARCH 4.			
Chicago	15,500	32,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,500	8,000	13,000
MARCH 5.			
Chicago	3,500	18,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,800	7,000	1,500
MARCH 6.			
Chicago	9,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	1,000
Omaha	2,000	6,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	300
MARCH 7.			
Chicago	9,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	1,000
Omaha	2,000	6,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	300
MARCH 8.			
Chicago	2,500	10,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	5,500	2,500
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	15,000

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Moderate receipts of hogs on weather conditions helps to the stronger market for the products. Pork advanced 2½¢ at the west and lard and ribs 7 points. Cash demands very good. Speculation light. In New York, western steam lard, about \$7.87½; mess pork, \$14.50@15. No other changes.

Tallow.

Still very dull. If the melters had material accumulations prices would be easier. As it is, best bid for city in hogsheads is 4½¢ and for city, in tes., 4½¢, with 4½¢ and 5¢ respectively, asked. Contract deliveries to home trade went in at 4½¢.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm; 7½¢ bid in New York, 7½¢ asked in Chicago. Offerings here light.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market is very quiet and becoming a little more unsettled and favoring buyers. New Orleans holds firmer because of holding comparatively light quantities after last week's large sales. In New York, sales 500 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 30½¢. March offered at 29½¢, as well as April. Report that 250 bbls. May sold at 30¢. Spot oil continues scarce. New Orleans has, as asking

prices, 29½¢ for prime yellow and 28½¢ for good off yellow.

Corn Oil.

Sold to-day as low as \$3.80 for car lots. Large sales had been made at \$4 down to \$3.80. The close looks a little firmer.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

- 667,717. NOSE-RING FOR HOGS. N. W. Marshall, Coffee, Ind. Filed Sept. 22, 1900. Serial No. 30,772.
- 667,770. MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL LEATHER. S. Falkenstein & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Oct. 13, 1900. Serial No. 32,921.
- 667,822. STAMP OR LABEL AFFIXING MACHINE. Wm. P. Goebel, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 28, 1900. Serial No. 28,266.
- 667,872. COMBINED BUTCHER KNIFE AND SAW. John H. Emery and Wm. H. Stewart, Jr., Claysville, Pa. Filed Aug. 30, 1900. Serial No. 28,576.
- 667,999. SOLDERING COMPOUND. E. M. Totten, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor of one-half to A. M. Whaley, same place. Filed May 23, 1900. Serial No. 17,748.
- 668,033. REFRIGERATOR CAR. L. K. Bohm, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 14, 1900. Serial No. 36,439.
- 668,740. MEAT-POUNDER. Matthews Peters, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Wm. R. Perrin & Co., same place. Filed April 4, 1898. Serial No. 673,349.
- 668,774. CHOPPING MACHINE. Louis E. Hawes, Wakefield, Mass. Filed Oct. 15, 1897. Serial No. 655,262.
- 668,802. FILTER PRESS. John F. Pogue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed April 4, 1900. Serial No. 11,419.
- 668,996. APPARATUS FOR AFFIXING STAMPS TO WOODEN PACKAGES. RE-ISSUES.
- 11,892. CAN. E. M. Hallbauer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Illinois Can Co., same place. Filed Feb. 17, 1899. Serial No. 705,911. Original No. 603,817, dated May 10, 1898.

Ensign Estate.

The inventory of the estate of Thomas W. Ensign, the late dealer in hides and leather on George street, New Haven, Conn., has been filed in the Probate Court. His estate is valued at \$45,852.08, and consists of real estate of \$16,000, personal estate of \$16,117.93, and choses in action of \$11,744.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughterhouse of Harry Parke, Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

The soap factory of J. B. Hayes, Randolph, Me., was destroyed by fire.

The leather factory of E. Hubschman, Philadelphia, Pa., was burned.

The plant of the Minnesota Soap Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was burned.

The John C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., will increase the capacity of plant.

Three hundred calves have been sold at San Angelo, Tex., at \$15 per head.

The plant of the Empire Salt Works, Warsaw, N. Y., were destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000.

A Senate Committee heard arguments on the Snyder oleomargarine bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Tuesday.

The packinghouse of the Painesville Provision Co., Painesville, O., was destroyed by fire, of incendiary origin.

The Richmond "Times" says a soap factory will be located in Henrico County, near Richmond, Va.

Ira Sharp is chairman of a committee which is endeavoring to secure a canning factory for Lowville, N. Y.

The Worcester Salt Co., Silver Springs, N. Y., has increased capital stock from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Lestershire Manufacturing Company will reopen the Weed tannery at Binghamton, N. Y.

Darling & Co. have purchased from the International Packing Co., 109x301 feet on Forty-fifth street, Chicago. Price, \$19,000.

The J. J. Murray Butterine Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by R. H. Moran, Daniel Butter and C. A. Pride.

A Shropshire, England, tanning company is negotiating with the Canadian Government to invest \$500,000 in Canada.

The Canton Fertilizer Co., Canton, O., has doubled its capacity by the addition of new machinery.

The bill to charter corporations desiring to raise cattle or run farms has been defeated in the Kansas Legislature.

The suit of the Diamond Glue Co. against the United States Glue Co., at Milwaukee, Wis., has been dismissed.

The McCabe-Bates Sheep Co., Minneapolis, Minn., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by James McCabe, Riley M. Bates and Silas H. Bates.

The Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo., have been granted the franchise to lay water main to their plants, which has been under consideration for some time.

An anti-oleomargarine bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature. It is copied after the Grout bill and deserves the same fate.

The Sioux City Provision Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated by Francis E. Matthews, W. M. L. Tibbs and Alfred S. Austrian.

The Martin Raw Hide Belting Co., East Orange, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Cleveland V. Childs, East Orange; J. R. Mapletoft and H. N. Smith.

The Winona Cattle Co., Clark, Minn., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Weston, H. C. Garvin, W. L. Ross, P. L. Marden, R. J. Mann and S. H. Elrod.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received sealed bids last Monday for the leasing of more than 1,000,000 acres of land in the Osage Nation, Okla. The cattlemen are fully aware of their interests and are closely guarding them.

The plant of the Rea Meat Company, at Pittsburg, will cover about two acres of ground and the capital stock of the company will be \$1,000,000. The officers are: Henry Rea, Jr., president; W. M. Rea, vice-president and general manager; George H. Garber, secretary and treasurer.

(Late Trade Gleanings, Page 18.)

FRAUDULENT CANNED GOODS IN MEXICO.

I desire to call attention to a fraud that is being perpetrated by certain persons interested in the canning of oysters in the United States.

Various complaints have lately been made to me that certain brands of canned oysters sent here for sale contained almost no oysters. In investigating this matter, I purchased in open market two cans wrapped with the labels of a certain oyster canner of the United States. One of these tins was half filled with juice and held nine small oysters; the other contained seven.

These facts are regrettable, inasmuch as our canned goods trade is increasing fast in this district. I have spent much time and trouble in promoting its growth. A few examples of bad faith such as this will undo the work faster than I can hope to remedy the evil.

In the purchase of canned goods a certain amount of confidence has to be placed in the good faith of the canners, as the buyer has no opportunity before purchasing of judging for himself as to the excellence of the article.

The people of this district are not overconfident in outsiders at best, and until recently the trade in canned goods has increased slowly. It is now fast becoming a factor in the import trade, however, and should be pro-

tected as far as possible from such flagrant frauds as the above.

Edward H. Thompson, Consul.
Progreso, January 22, 1901.

No Live Cattle on Hand.

A peculiar situation was recently noticed in Liverpool, when there were no live cattle in the port. Steamers were delayed by rough weather.

Car Famine in St. Joe.

The famine for refrigerator cars has struck St. Joseph, Mo. Packers are complaining that they cannot get enough, just as have others in other sections.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of pork, bacon, hams, and lard from leading Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending March 2, 1901.

	PORK, BBLs.		Nov. 1, 1900, to March 2, 1901.
	Week March 2, 1901.	Week March 3, 1900.	
U. Kingdom...	1,490	2,800	27,477
Continent....	651	506	8,834
S. & C. Am....	784	57	8,835
West Indies...	1,912	2,541	36,258
Br. & N. Am. Colonies...	27	21	2,327
Other countries	11	65	445
Totals.....	4,875	5,990	84,176

	BACON AND HAM, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1900, to March 2, 1901.
	Week March 2, 1901.	Week March 3, 1900.	
U. Kingdom...	17,323,986	11,433,543	253,594,450
Continent....	2,819,743	3,072,492	34,781,685
S. & C. Am....	55,800	59,850	1,824,008
West Indies...	139,950	225,425	3,628,875
Br. & N. Am. Colonies...	.....	.....	8,800
Other countries	17,700	.....	498,700
Totals.....	20,357,179	14,791,310	294,336,518

	LARD, LBS.		Nov. 1, 1900, to March 2, 1901.
	Week March 2, 1901.	Week March 3, 1900.	
U. Kingdom...	8,515,324	4,000,516	105,063,682
Continent....	6,990,844	6,674,720	102,075,537
S. & C. Am....	706,605	541,035	7,505,030
West Indies...	393,160	590,530	8,481,000
Br. & N. Am. Colonies...	384	.....	50,546
Other countries	20,140	10,320	1,179,238
Totals.....	16,635,457	11,907,121	224,355,033

Recapitulation of week's exports ending March 2, 1901:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	3,905	9,185,000	8,869,080
Boston.....	468	4,875,675	2,370,914
Portland, Me. ....	.....	3,777,900	2,081,360
Philadelphia...	325	625,800	540,245
Baltimore....	.....	1,170,894	986,687
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	158,000
New Orleans...	97	38,125	1,016,222
Montreal.....	80	683,785	209,684
St. John, N.B. ....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex. ....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,875	20,357,179	16,635,457

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to March 2, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899, to March 3, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs....	16,835,200	17,533,000	697,802
*Hams and bacon, lbs....	294,336,518	264,062,697
Lard, lbs....	224,355,033	232,454,834	8,099,821

*30,253,821 increase.

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

INCREASED SOAP RESEMBLING GRAIN SOAP.

In the course of the past ten years the efforts of several manufacturers were directed toward placing the price of prime grain soap upon such a plane that the thoughtful soap boiler should ask himself if at such a price the minimum profit has been reached. As a natural consequence of this situation it was necessary to resort to various expedients and to avail oneself of inferior goods; therefore, not only the German, but also the Austro-Hungarian soap industry has made unexpected progress in this time, but not without having matured these injurious consequences, namely, that many good manufacturers have increased soaps in order to bring back a good part of their former reputation, and they have arrived at the unpleasant knowledge that it is impossible to further reduce the price without reducing the quality of their product. But the societies whose duty it was to maintain harmonious co-operation among the manufacturers were not in a position to withhold various favors from the producers for the pretended advantage of the consumer. Thus the increased soap remains in competition.

Next I will give a clear idea of the two methods of producing the increased grain soap.

1. Prime grain soap, after it has settled 36 hours, is drawn into small forms holding 20 centners; for every 20 centners with 15 per cent. of filling for every form, 300 pounds of waterglass and 60 pounds of lye of 20 degs. B. is well heated and the soap is thoroughly crutched, but one must take care that the filling does not cool the mass, for only in that way is a failure possible.

2. According to the following less known method, which takes for granted the existence of two kettles, a very beautiful soap results. The filling, consisting of 300 pounds of waterglass and 60 pounds of 20 degs. lye, is heated in a kettle to the boiling point; then add the settled and clear grain soap with constant crutching and continue until the mass attains a temperature of about 80 degrees. R., then pour into the second bottle and crutch until the temperature sinks to 65 degs. or 68 degs. R., whereupon the ribbed surface soap may be formed. As stated, a beautiful, firm soap results from the given methods, and this deserves proper consideration. Nevertheless, errors in manufacturing may take place, and these are always to be sought in the boiling of the base soap. In the first place, care is to be taken as to perfect saponification, the material must be as neutral as possible, and if there is no perceptible causticity it is satisfactory if the soap has good pressure. If one should have neglected to note the stated signs, and if, after filling, the mass appears to be too thin, it is necessary to add from 5 to 10 kg. of kernel oil, made fluid by heating, and this remedies the fault. Weak soap may result when the addition of resin exceeds 30 per cent. or the limit of the admissible quantity of filling is added without care.

If one takes into consideration that the manner of recovering the soap produced in partly warmed manner is conceivably the most simple, quickest and safest; secondly, that the completed product is very similar to a good grain soap. It is easily explained that their innovation has, in a short time, found recognition in professional circles as well as among consumers.

Before I give information about methods of procedure I must point out conditions which are to be remembered in order to in-

sure the success of the soap in every respect. In the first place, the lye obtained for use should be clarified; likewise the fat must be purified so that dirt and wood fibers will not get into the kettle; furthermore, it is necessary that the cuttings should be manipulated with care so that no dirt clings to them. If one wishes to place together the addition of fat according to the calculated proportion, it is proper to boil together the tallow, natural bone fat, cottonseed oil, lard, and also some light wool fat. In a kettle placed over a good fire dissolve fat and rosin by constantly stirring; loosen the cuttings, then the fire may be checked. Put sufficient lye, waterglass and potash solution in a vessel, and with constant crutching, add the mixture to the mass in the boiler, cooled to about 60 degs. R.; union takes place in an hour and it is then time to examine the causticity and firmness in order to be able to commence the eventual corrections at the right time; the soap gradually becomes heavier and it is then a matter of boiling that determines the time of forming.

Following are several recipes for white soap, showing 200 kg. increase:

575 kg. kernel oil.
50 kg. cottonseed oil.
430 kg. caustic lye, 36 degs. B.
150 kg. waterglass.
430 kg. potash solution, 25 degs. B.
38 kg. potash solution, 25 degs. B.
8 kg. light rosin.

White soap with 220 kg. increase:

1,000 kg. kernel oil.
500 kg. tallow.
300 kg. natural bone fat.
250 kg. lard.
250 kg. cottonseed oil.
1,675 kg. caustic lye, 380 degs. B.
950 kg. waterglass.
345 kg. potash solution, 15 degrees B.
White soap, with 500 increase:
300 kg. coconut oil.
300 kg. lye, 280 degs. B.
120 kg. salt water, 240 degs. B.
800 kg. potash solution, 10 degs. B.

The coconut oil is boiled with 28 degs. lye until it becomes clear; then by crutching the potash solution is added, the solution of salt following:

Orange soap No. 2:
727.5 kg. kernel oil.
4 kg. palm oil.
131.5 kg. rosin.
475 kg. caustic lye, 37 degs. B.
255 kg. waterglass.
38 kg. potash solution, 32 degs.

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Rosin soap:

637.5 kg. kernel oil.
93.5 kg. palm oil.
133 kg. rosin.
475 kg. lye, 38 degs. B.
255 kg. waterglass.
40 kg. potash solution, 32 degs.

Owing to a similarity between filled grain soap and soap made in a partially warm manner, an opinion is submitted which is unconditionally in favor of the latter, because such soaps always keep their form, do not bend and scarcely lose more than 10 per cent. of their weight, even when approximately dry, which is an advantage worthy of mention in consideration of the usual loss of 20 per cent. in grain soaps.—R., in Der Seifenfabrikant.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. P. P. & CO.—(1) Caustic soda is sold in several strengths, which you can see by looking at our weekly market report on soap-makers' materials. By purchasing from the firms advertised in The National Provisioner you can depend upon receiving exactly the grade of goods your bill calls for. (2) All these firms deal in soapmakers' rosin. (3) We have written you in full upon this subject.

JOHN P. MAGUIRE.—Lard compound is made with a large proportion of cottonseed oil, together with other ingredients. There are various methods of chilling, the roll chill generally being preferred on lard compounds.

E. T. E., CITY.—The yield of tallow from butcher scrap depends largely upon the class of material used. Where bones only are cooked the yield will not be much over 12 to 15 per cent., and even this will vary upon the class of bones, rib bones yielding more than knuckles, etc. The yield of tallow from a bullock's head is about 1 lb., this material oftentimes being classed, butter stock.

C. C. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—(1) We are not aware that such a machine is made, but will institute inquiries, and will inform you later regarding the information you desire. (2) Yes, the columns of our paper are open to the discussion of pertinent questions interesting to the trade, and will be pleased to present your views on this matter. Your treatment of the question seems to indicate a pretty thorough knowledge of the subject.

Want Better Inspection.

Health authorities in Montreal will meet in conference with a view to having better inspection of dressed meats. Only that which comes from the public abattoirs is now inspected and abuses result.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued from March 2.)

A total of 60,000,000 sheep, producing 360,000,000 pounds of fleece and 60,000,000 pounds of butchers' wool, would have furnished very close to the supply for manufacture during the last ten years, without considering shoddy or substitutes. Should we reach a total of 80,000,000 sheep in a decade or two, a volume of 550,000,000 pounds of wool would be produced—more real wool than any nation in the world, except possibly France, has ever manufactured in a single year. When we reach 100,000,000, if we should, with 700,000,000 pounds of wool, fleece and pulled, with the substitutes that must be counted in manufacture, there would be a liberal and ample supply for a population of 100,000,000. This does not make allowance for a considerable quantity of carpet wools that are quite certain to be imported, and any other imports that manufacturers might fancy in their quest for novelties or preferences in wools, which must always reduce domestic requirements.

The present duties are not prohibitory. They will admit a large quantity of the third class, and more or less of the other two, no matter how large the domestic supply, but they will suffice to prevent an avalanche, maintain fair prices, and admit of gradual enlargement of wool production.

The fleece of the Angora goat, known as mohair, is one of the elements, however small, included with our foreign wool supply, and should be reckoned with the domestic. A few words regarding the Angora goat industry in this country are in order here. In 1849 Dr. Davis imported two bucks and six does of good quality. Colonel Peters followed with several importations. Diehl & Brown, in 1869, imported 135 animals; Mr. Israel Diehl had a commission from the Department of Agriculture to facilitate his work of selection. Maurice Brothers, of Texas, made importations in 1869, 1871, 1872 and 1873. Mr. John L. Harris went from California, in 1875, to Asia Minor to investigate Angora breeding, and in California, Oregon and Nevada has been engaged in breeding ever since, establishing large flocks and distributing to other States.

They are not confined to range districts, but have been held in many of the farming States from the Missouri to the seaboard. Recently there has been an active demand for them at advanced prices. In the agricultural exhibit of the Paris Commission there are twenty-four samples of mohair from a few of the prominent flocks, most of them collected by William R. Payne & Co., New York dealers in mohair and wools. They estimate the annual product of mohair at about 700,000 pounds, grown mostly in Texas, California, Oregon and Nevada, and the number of goats at about 240,000.

The Classification and Handling of American Wools.

Early in the spring of each year, at the shearing of the annual clip, the principal woolgrowing sections swarm with buyers representing woolen mills and dealers in wools. Many of these are residents of the country, buying on commission, sometimes on speculation on their own account. All the conditions and influences tending to lower prices are of course urged to depress values at this time; and if the tendencies are sharply toward a higher level, as in the spring of 1899, the buyers are careful not to give them publicity. Yet intelligent growers are alert to ascertain promptly and accurately the drift of prices. Others are sometimes caught napping and

part with their wool at prices which leave too large a margin to the speculative middleman.

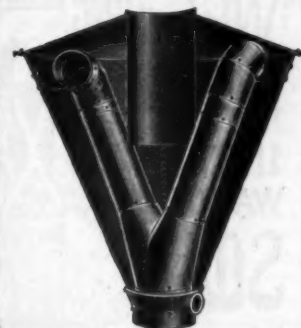
The merino wools, or clothing wools, are commonly classified as Picklock, XXX, XX, X, one-half blood, three-eighths blood, and one-fourth blood, according to quantity and fineness. Picklock is an extremely fine fiber, of which a very little is found in the remaining Saxony flocks of breeders in western Pennsylvania. Most of these breeders have modified their flocks to obtain heavier fleeces of longer fiber, bringing much more money. There is also very little of the XXX grade, which is only exceeded in fineness by the purest breeding of Saxony Merinos. The mass of high-grade clothing wool is of the XX and X grades. The lower grades are made by dealers according to fineness and quality, without a knowledge (which would be impossible to attain) of the precise fraction of Merino blood of the sheep producing them.

The combing wools are of two classes. Formerly they were exclusively of the English mutton breeds, or at least were not of Merino origin. The exigencies of wool manufacture, the insufficiency of supply of true combing wool, made it necessary to adapt machinery for combing the merino carding or felting wools. This rendered necessary a fiber longer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is about the length of the finer qualities. A considerable difference always existed in length of fiber of different families under different climatic and nutritive conditions; it was easy, by selection and breeding, to increase the length, a process of modification which has been in progress for many years. This merino division of combing wools is classified in three grades—fine, the finest of long staple; medium, not quite so fine; and low, of combing length and a little finer than the combing wool of mutton breeds. These are classed as three-eighths blood, one-fourth blood, common, and braid, the last being the long and lustrous wools of the Lincolns, and also of Leicesters and Cotswolds.

The condition of wool is an important element of value and of profit in sheep husbandry. It is a matter that demands the attention of growers, who could readily obtain a few million dollars more for the annual clip, mostly additional profit, by greater care in management and better methods of handling.

Neglect of flocks in winter, insufficient supply of feed, the great difference between the succulent spring pasture and dry winter feed, perhaps scarcely more liberal than the run of straw stacks, will cause uneven quality, reduction of strength, and decrease in price. Lands allowed to be overrun with weeds will fill fleeces with seeds and burs, and what is saved in labor is doubly lost in lower price. A great deal of dust and chaff in fleeces can be obviated by a little attention to methods of feeding. Care in shearing is also important, resulting in saving of wool and in better condition of the fleece.

In the putting up of wool for market there has long been a cause of variance and friction between grower and buyer in all parts of the country. The buyer complains of filthy tags and dirt in the fleeces, and of the use of un-

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to rattle loose & ❑
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compels separation
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169

necessary quantities of unreasonably large twine of a quality that injures the fabric in the manufacture. On the other hand growers say that when they exercise the greatest care in all these respects the buyers will allow no discrimination in price. There is doubtless some truth in these countercharges, yet a lot of fleeces carefully handled, of even quality, would claim some consideration from a practical buyer, or they could be sent to a reliable commission house and command a price that would pay well for the extra care. There is evidently room for much improvement on the part of seller and buyer, and the subject is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of both.

(To be continued.)

MAY EXEMPT CANADIAN CATTLE.

It is reported in Ottawa that the recent trip of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to Washington, for the purpose of having Canadian cattle exempt from the tuberculin test when imported into the United States, may have been successful.

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Our terms are reasonable. Only absolutely reliable work done and trustworthy advice given. For regular monthly or yearly work, special reduced rates will be given.

Practical advice furnished on all questions in the packinghouse, cottonseed oil, tanning and other commercial industries. Our chemists are specialists in the above lines, obtaining their experience in actual manufacturing. Expert advice given on lard, oils, greases, tallows, etc. The making, bleaching or refining.

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JEFFREY PEELING TABLE CONVEYOR.

The accompanying illustration shows a Jeffrey Peeling Table Conveyor, which is in successful use in one of Colorado's large canning factories.

The machine consists of a series of endless hardwood tables or platforms, mounted on flanged truck wheels, the table being connected with a special sprocket chain rack.

This arrangement travels very smoothly, without any noise, and requires but a very small amount of power, which is applied at either side, at the middle, or near the end,

frame work was especially weak, but when fed whole bone meal, or hardwood ashes in addition to corn, the strength of the bones was practically doubled. Is it not probable that in many cases young cattle are reared upon rations that are deficient in the necessary mineral matters? The skilful feeders of calves in Scotland use chalk freely as a part of the diet of the young thing intended for veal, and, in Texas, we often see the cattle at certain seasons of the year chewing old bones and horns greedily. The best stock growing sections of this country are



JEFFREY PEELING TABLE CONVEYOR.

as may best suit local conditions. These conveyors are made of different lengths to suit various capacities, and with slight modifications can be adapted for handling boxes, crates, baskets, etc.

For catalogue descriptive of this apparatus address the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., or at its branch offices.

NEEDED LIVE STOCK EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. J. H. Connelly, professor of agriculture and director of the agricultural station at College Station, Tex., says:

The correspondence that the live stock raisers of the state have recently had with our state experiment station, concerning the advisability of using soda, bone meal, and the proper amount of salt for young pure-bred cattle that are intended for breeding purposes, suggests to me that the following facts may at this time prove of interest:

Remarkably few experiments have been conducted anywhere looking to finding the best ration for rearing cattle or growing other live stock. Nearly all of the work thus far done with feedstuffs in this and foreign countries has been confined to a study of fattening or the production of milk.

Fattening cattle for market is, in many respects, a new business in the South and Southwest and has many unsolved problems connected therewith, but when we come to the question of cattle rearing and ask, "What distinctively Southern rations can be used safely for growing improved cattle of the beef breeds to maturity," we have less reliable data to guide us than in any other case.

Experiments with hogs, conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station, have clearly shown the advisability and necessity of feeding them such mineral matters as are found in ashes and bone meal. When pigs were fed corn meal without salt and water, the

those underlain by limestone and whose stock waters are hard because of the presence of lime. "How much mineral matter is necessary to the development of young and growing cattle?" We do not know, because it has never been rightly investigated. "What diseases may we prevent by a right nourishment of our stock and the proper supply of mineral elements?" We can not tell, as the connection existing between the mineral food supply and animal health has only recently been placed under investigation in the case of the human family, but there are some stockmen who appear to have obtained good results from the use of bone meal, limestone and soda. Whether or not these are merely aids to digestion or whether they are "nutrients" in the strict sense of the term, it is now impossible to say. "Does an excessive amount of phosphates fed to our meal and hull fed calves cause fat sickness?" We cannot answer this definitely since all investigations thus far conducted have been too simply planned to develop the necessary facts.

CATTLEMEN SECURE LEGISLATION.

The following bills have passed the Kansas House and are in good position on the Senate calendar:

Giving the Live Stock Sanitary Commission added authority.

Providing that the brands of cattle must be inspected before they are shipped and authorizing the appointment of inspectors.

Preventing double taxation on cattle.

Permitting gates to be placed across roads in certain western counties.

Money in Hogs.

Since October the hog raisers of Llano County, Tex., have received over \$60,000 for hogs. Most of them went to Houston packeries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., March 6, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., April 5, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1901: Kennebec Arsenal, Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort DuPont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Fort McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts; and at this office for refrigerated beef required in Porto Rico to be delivered f. o. b. Army Transport, Government pier, Brooklyn (now pier 22), during period above named, deliveries made about every twenty days, approximate quantity being 300,000 lbs. during the six months. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened April 5, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. Edw. E. Dravo, Lt.-Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing April 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, Opened March 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock, M., April 9, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain E. M. Shepard, U. S. N.

(For Other Proposals, see page 17.)

SWIFTS

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Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
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Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

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BIG CATTLE DEAL.

The Franklin Live Stock Company has purchased of the Cresswell Cattle Company all of its possessions, comprising the ranches, ranges, live stock and brands, which called for a cash consideration of \$600,000. This is the largest cattle purchase ever made in the West. The deal was closed at Deadwood, S. D.

The Franklin Company not long ago purchased all of the stock of the Continental Land and Water Company for a large cash consideration. This last deal gives the company 20,000 head of range cattle, besides a desirable range on Moreau River and several ranches.

The deal was made by Harris Franklin, of Deadwood, who is president of the Franklin Company, also president of the American National Bank, and general manager of the Golden Reward Mining Company. He is considered the richest man in the Hills.

LAMBS GOING WEST.

The shortage of beef on the Pacific coast has sent the buyers into all the outside States looking for cattle and now it seems there is also a shortage of mutton on the coast and buyers have been quietly at work securing rates from the railroads and arranging to take several carloads from the northern Colorado feed lots, says the Denver "Stockman."

Lambs on the San Francisco market are quoted at \$5.50@6.00 for range stock, and already cornfed mutton has been shipped in from as far east as Nebraska. The well-filled feed lots of northern Colorado offer a good supply and it is believed that quite a number will be moved west within the next few weeks. It is claimed that the railroads have been induced to change some of the feed-in-transit bills so as to permit some of these lambs to go west instead of east.

New Meat Inspector.

Simon Kennan has been appointed meat inspector at Cincinnati, O.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS, FEBRUARY 28.

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand at South St. Joseph, Mo., at the close of business February 28, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	Feb. 28, 1901.	Feb. 28, 1900.
Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Irregular mess pork, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	123	.....
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tierces.	2,871	1,395
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, '99, to Oct. 1, '00, tes. ....	.....	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '99, tierces. ....	.....	.....
Other kind of lard, tes.	228	.....
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '00, lbs.	2,670,574	735,589
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '00, lbs.	2,199,981	1,068,251
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '00, lbs.	2,157,900	5,138,841
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, '00, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Long clear middles, lbs.	276,184	384,525
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	556,533	662,826
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	8,353,707	5,424,566
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	383,512	55,970
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	2,290,172	2,207,463
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	2,936,686	1,671,264
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	2,075,654	1,343,493
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	645,012	152,110
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	1,924,690	1,265,234
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,196,265	2,284,485

PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City, at the close of business, February 28, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by E. D. Bigelow, secretary:

	Feb. 28, 1901.	Feb. 28, 1900.
Mess pork, bbls.	225	133
Other kinds pork, bbls.	5,250	3,631
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	3,046	770
Other kinds lard, tes.	4,222	3,943
Short rib middles, lbs.	5,934,537	2,393,400
Short Clear middles, lbs.	1,104,296	1,317,800
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	5,714,812	5,698,500
Long clear middles, lbs.	45,047	18,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	2,540,616	1,537,300
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,723,698	3,114,000
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	406,770	278,000
S. P. hams, lbs.	15,736,671	13,173,260
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,715,333	3,688,900
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	5,067,261	4,377,540
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,573,068	3,818,330
Other cut meat, lbs.	5,787,533	6,853,500

LIVE HOGS.

	Feb. 1901.	Feb. 1900.
Received	303,370	227,616
Shipped	7,146	14,886
Driven out	296,361	212,821
Average weight	210	218

PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand at Milwaukee, Wis., at the close of business, February 28, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Feb. 28, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1901.	Feb. 28, 1900.
Mess pork, Winter packed (new) bbls.	13,622	8,324	4,743
Mess pork, Winter packed (old) bbls. ....	.....	29	.....
Mess pork, Winter packed, bbls. ....	.....	1	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,788	3,733 1/2	2,275
Prime steam lard, contract, tierces.	1,435	1,463	5,884
Other kinds of lard, tierces.	643	620	1,157
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,630,972	2,515,922	1,065,210
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,193,779	1,004,063	328,807
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	194,826	248,351	1,535,153
Long clear middles, lbs.	142,090	78,836	98,045
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	405,923	205,819	96,481
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	829,240	1,010,580	182,120
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	5,434,185	4,691,985	4,417,875
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,764,960	1,137,510	1,531,052
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	328,470	322,170	507,900
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	747,725	946,530	958,290
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	580,500	807,900	946,200
Other cuts of meat, lbs.	4,757,047	4,464,825	2,576,916
Ex. short rib middles, lbs.	201,494	69,315	.....

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH OMAHA.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand at South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business February 28, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade:

	Feb. 28, 1901.	Feb. 28, 1900.
Mess Pork, bbls.	336	28
Other kinds Bbl. Pork.	969	750
P. S. Lard "Contract," tes.	1,983	2,546
Other kinds Lard, tes.	788	794
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	811,280	2,588,949
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,339,560	1,533,645
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	5,815,065	6,265,064
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	1,074,582	636,435
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	837,324	735,761
S. U. Shoulders, lbs.	903,886	590,500
S. P. Hams, lbs.	11,682,359	12,962,026
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,842,678	2,760,172
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,035,874	2,964,974
S. P. Cal. Picnic H'ms, lbs.	4,699,064	5,478,343
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	5,966,570	4,175,484
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	3,010,841	3,075,429

Live Hogs.

	Feb. 1901.	Feb. 1900.
Received	198,571	139,706
Driven out	198,416	139,572
Average weight	231	237

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard at the close of business March 1, 1901, are based upon cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1901, March 1.	1900, March 1.	1899, March 1.	1898, March 1.	1897, March 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.	6,500	29,000	42,000	47,500	66,000
Other British ports.	5,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000
Hamburg	9,000	10,000	15,000	23,000	35,000
Bremen	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Berlin	2,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	3,500
Baltic ports	6,500	5,000	10,000	7,500	12,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim.	1,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
Antwerp	1,500	3,000	7,000	10,000	35,000
French ports	4,500	4,000	8,500	18,000	11,500
Italian and Spanish ports.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	39,000	65,000	100,000	127,000	186,500
Afloat for Europe	75,000	60,000	65,000	75,000	60,000
Total in Europe and afloat	114,000	125,000	165,000	202,000	246,500
Chicago prime steam	44,272	112,017	144,007	180,389	242,185
Chicago other kind.	8,283	14,251	11,482	9,385	9,374
East St. Louis	7,321	9,900	13,503	3,745	1,917
Kansas City	7,268	4,713	21,914	17,162	26,781
Omaha	2,771	3,340	5,308	5,226	4,351
New York	7,465	9,621	17,689	18,074	19,180
Total tierces	191,380	277,942	378,900	415,901	550,288

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand at Chicago, Ill., at the close of business February 28, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	Feb. 28, 1901.	Feb. 28, 1900.
M. Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	28,801	40,935
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900,	5,553	61,342
Mess Pork, winter packed (old), 1898-99.	1,500	250
Other kinds of Barreled Pork, bbls.	38,639	20,310
P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tes.	44,022	70,609
P. S. Lard, made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900,	250	38,122
P. S. Lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, ....	.....	3,196
Other kinds of Lard,	8,283	14,251
*Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	18,535,879	.....
Short Rib Middles, lbs. ....	.....	18,132,808
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,825,421	2,031,573
*Ex. S. C. Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	4,909,105	.....
Ex. S. C. Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. ....	.....	7,808,224
†Ex. Short Rib Middles,	3,727,515	4,650,470
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	318,700	306,498
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	882,388	1,054,135
Swt. Pckld. Shoulders, lbs.	2,527,112	1,473,813
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.	40,652,883	40,703,102
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	13,343,793	13,985,705
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.	9,511,496	6,205,428
Sweet Pickled Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	13,591,572	11,884,655
S. P. Boston Shldrs, lbs.	1,452,285	2,715,646
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	22,891,049	15,311,711
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	14,670,512	13,389,274

Movements of Products.

	February, 1901.	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, bbls.	410	20,311	.....
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	4,413,981	37,647,126	.....
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	11,300,789	54,858,506	.....
Live hogs, number.	865,660	119,617	.....
Dressed hogs, number.	660	9,133	.....
February, 1900:			
Pork, bbls.	490	15,458	.....
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	4,167,679	30,647,126	.....
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	14,651,264	53,084,978	.....
Live hogs, number.	794,647	139,610	.....
Dressed hogs, number.	18	11,343	.....
Average weight of hogs received February, 1901, 222; February, 1900, 226; February, 1899, 228.			

OMAHA LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Following is a comparative showing of the receipts and shipments of live stock at Omaha, Neb.:

RECEIPTS.

	For month ending Feb. 28:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.				
1900	49,572	139,706	113,441	.....
1901	51,763	198,571	80,184	.....
For two months ending Feb. 28:				
1900	107,289	320,082	184,368	.....
1901	107,129	402,078	144,466	.....

DRIVEN TO COUNTRY.

	For month ending Feb. 28:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.				
1900	1,879	.....	122	.....
1901	2,550	.....	3,374	.....

CONSUMED IN SOUTH OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1900	36,271	139,572	79,971
1901	34,755	198,406	62,958

It appears from the above that the American hog stands no chance of getting past Omaha, as all are consumed there.

The figures given herewith are furnished by the Union Stock Yards Co., of Omaha, Neb., as passed by J. C. Sharp, secretary.

BIG AFRICAN COMPANY.

A very large portion of the meat business in South Africa is handled by the South African Supply and Cold Storage Co. This concern purveys fresh meats more than it does cold stored stuffs. The company operates on a very large scale. The extent of its business can be seen when the net profits on its operation for the eleven months ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$2,300,000. A prominent director of the company is Sir James Sievwright.

This company holds four-fifths of the stock of the Johannesburg Cold Storage Co.

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Mr. John R. Rowand.

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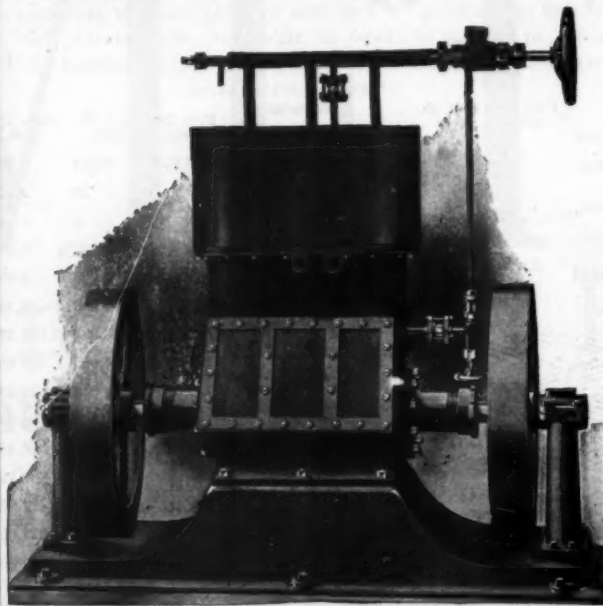
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Womack Bros., Franklin, Tenn., will build an ice factory.

—Emil Haby will build an ice factory at Smithville, Tex.

—Clarence J. Pope is building an ice factory at Bunkie, La.

—The building of the Olney Artificial Ice Co., Noble, Ill., was burned.

—The Narragansett Brewing Co. will build cold storage plant at Meriden, Conn.

—A cheese factory will be built near Silver Creek, N. Y., says the "Buffalo Express."

—A cold storage warehouse is to be erected at Stockbridge, Mich., says the Detroit Free Press.

—A movement is on foot to establish an ice factory at Danville, Ky., says the "Danville Advocate."

—Dr. J. S. Reynolds, of Kirksville, Ga., is contemplating the erection of an ice plant at Tennille, Ga.

—George Wilkinson, York, Pa., represents a company which will build a cold storage plant at Lockport, N. Y.

—The Town Council of Blackburn, England, has decided to erect an ice factory and cold storage warehouse.

—The Pictet Ice Co., Louisville, Ky., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by G. R. Huline, G. W. McKinney and H. Davies.

—Mr. Bentikoffer, Portland, Ore., is manager of a company which will build a condensed milk factory at Vancouver, Wash.

—The Fram Ice Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Frederick Francke, Albert Lieber and E. E. Bretney.

—The Forrest City Ice and Power Co., Little Rock, Ark., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by James Fussell, Arnold Nicond and F. M. Polhanus.

—The Bainbridge Creamery Co., Bainbridge, N. Y., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by C. C. Hovey, W. W. Hovey, and O. L. Crum, all of Bainbridge.

Efforts are being made by parties in Peterboro, Ont., Can., to induce the Toronto Cold Storage Co., of which Mr. Humphreys is manager, to build a cold storage warehouse at that place. He went over to Peterboro last week to advise with these parties on the matter.

(Late Ice and Refrigeration, Page 18.)

LONDON COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

The Riverside Cold Storage and Ice Co. is the only public cold storage accommodation provided in London where cargo can be directly discharged from the ship to the insulated chambers of the warehouse. Its key is at the Albert Dock.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF COLD.

London Engineering says that the second of Dr. Hampson's lectures at University College began with an historical review of the chief stages in the discovery of the possibility and the means of liquefying gases. After Northmore, in 1805, the greatest name was that of Faraday, whose researches on the subject dated from 1823, when he liquefied chlorine gas, under the pressure produced by generating it in a closed glass tube. Later he liquefied in a similar manner a number of other gases. He showed remarkable ingenuity in devising the appliances required. Thus the high pressures required, up more than 100 atmospheres, were measured by the diminished length of the air column in a small capillary glass tube inserted in the experimental tube, with a globule of quicksilver as indicator. Specific gravities of liquids were measured by small glass bulbs of varying densities inserted in the tubes in which the liquids were to be formed. With such simple means he obtained results in surprisingly close accordance with those of the most refined modern measurements. On the properties of these condensed gases or volatile liquids Davy based the highest expectations of their power and economy when employed in motors to supersede steam. These expectations have not yet been realized. He thought still more highly of the advantages of employing air and hydrogen in the same way if ever the time arrived when they could be liquefied. Now that this has been done we have a curious and very widespread revival of Davy's hopes as to the revolution in power production that will be achieved by the employment of these liquids in motors. Faraday, resuming these researches later, has the credit of having first conceived and concluded that there was something in the nature of what has subsequently been called a critical point in temperature, determining the limits within which it is possible by mere pressure to liquefy a gas. He had been much helped in his work by the use of solid carbonic acid. The production of this has been developed by Thilorier, who generated the gas in strong iron-bound metal vessels, liquefying it in similar vessels under its own generating pressure. He showed how the liquid, if allowed to expand freely, produced such intense cold as to freeze some of itself in the form of a snow at the low temperature of -79 deg. Cent. Natterer, of Vienna, constructed in 1844 a machine for liquefying carbonic acid by the pressure obtained with a pump. This may be re-

garded as the forerunner of the modern commercial carbonic acid compressor. Natterer died last December at the age of eighty. It was shown how the temperature at which liquids boil depends on the pressure above them, so that the heat of the hand is sufficient to make water boil into a partial vacuum. Andrews, date 1867, developed the theory of the critical point. Views were shown of the apparatus described and among the experiments carbonic acid was used to practically illustrate the critical temperature phenomena.

ICE MACHINE IN CLUB.

Although artificial refrigeration is largely resorted to in Chicago in the numerous factories of food products, little has been done in applying the cold-producing methods in hotels and private houses. In one of the Chicago clubs, however, the system is said to be practised with good results. A 20-ton machine is used, the refrigerating agent being anhydrous ammonia. The cooling pipes are placed in the store boxes, and immediately over the inside of the drawers in the kitchen, where the meats and other articles of food are kept ready at hand. Meat is kept here at 35 deg. Fah., and milk, eggs, butter, and vegetables, at 44 deg. The kitchen is on the fifth floor of the building. The consumption of coal per day is about two tons.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY WANTED.

The British Commercial Agent in Russia reports that he has been asked to obtain an estimate from some British firms as to the price they would charge for constructing at a Baltic port (Libau) refrigerating premises, with all necessary apparatus, with a cold storage capacity of about 200 carcasses of big cattle, or about 1,500 sheep. Further information can be obtained from Mr. Henry Cook, 88 Petrovski Boulevard, Moscow, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed.

CANADIAN COMPANY REPLACED.

The Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co. has been replaced by the Canada Cold Storage Co., and the plant is being equipped with modern appliances. The president of the latter company is Robert Paton McLea, of the firm of J. & R. McLea.

Newell in New York.

William Newell, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was in New York city this week in the interests of his company. Mr. Newell was formerly U. S. Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and has traveled extensively in this country. His wide experience make him a valuable part of the Dold force.

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WANT DATES ON CANS.

The French Commission of the Chamber of Deputies on Public Health recommends the adoption of a bill which contains the following provisions:

Preserved foods, manufactured in France or in French Colonies, must not be offered for sale unless the outside of the box containing them is marked in a clear manner with the date of manufacture; besides this, the date of year must be printed on a colored label attached to each box. The colors of this label will vary from year to year as may be determined by the government.

As regards preserved foods of foreign origin, the date on which they were received by the French firm selling them must be clearly indicated on each box, which must also bear the colored label referred to above.

Tins of preserved meat, etc., not in accordance with the above provisions are liable to seizure, and the persons concerned are liable to the penalties provided by the laws relative to the sale of prohibited goods.

Stocks of preserved foods held by merchants in France at the date of enforcement of the proposed law will be exempt from its provisions, if the merchants make declaration before the local authorities as to the stock they hold.

SQUIRE ASSETS TRANSFERRED.

Boston, March 5.—The remaining assets of the John P. Squire Corporation, representing at least \$1,000,000, have been transferred by the assignee, Frederick C. Bowditch, of Brookline, to Charles S. Tuckerman and other members of the Reorganization Committee.

The deed, which was filed at the Registry of Deeds at East Cambridge this morning, bears a \$1,000 stamp. The mortgage deed, representing \$90,000, made by the Squire Corporation to Mr. Bowditch, has also been filed at East Cambridge.

OPERATED UNDER VARIOUS NAMES.

Gabriel S. Wegener, arrested in Chicago last week on the charge of selling alleged borax, operated under different corporate names. Among them are: The California Borax Association, the Western Mercantile Co., the Western Mfg. Co., the Western Specialty Co., the Santa Clara Mfg. Co., the Wegener Brokerage Co., the Hudson Mfg. Co.

Contract for Buffalo Lard Mixer.

The Millhopper Packing Co., of Sandy Run, Pa., have contracted with John E. Smith's Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y., for one of their latest improved lard mixers. This machine is considered by lard manufacturers the most scientific lard mixer ever put on the market.

CALEF'S MARKET REPORT.

TALLOW.—In Europe, the vegetable oils have recovered somewhat, but they are still cheap, and the local production of tallow and greases has been large. South America has sent a good deal; but, latterly, the slaughtering there has fallen off. During February, some 5,000 tons left Australasian ports; and England was able to supply a fair amount for the Continent. Shipments hence have been smaller, the Custom House clearances, for February, footing up 3,118,300 lbs. of tallow and 4,334,400 lbs. of grease.

Apparently, prices must go lower. Western rates have fallen rather more than ours. The demand from manufacturers throughout the country is not large for the time of year; and the cheapness of cotton oil has caused its substitution, in a great degree, for the animal fat.

But the offerings of hard, bright tallow in bbls. and tcs., have not been in excess of the demand; though, of course, there has been some depreciation of values. Lower ocean freights have helped exporters a little; but the European demand has been far from general, and it does not promise to revive actively until a substantial decline comes.

BUILDING PLANTS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., is likely to have an important addition to its packinghouse industries. It is reported on good authority that a large western concern, having extensive branches in the east, will establish an important branch at that point. Armour & Co. and Swift & Company are already located there with important branch houses. It is intimated that still another large packing concern is casting about for a location in Newport upon which to build a large branch of its business. There was some talk of local capital putting up a plant there, but this plan seems to have been abandoned.

BELTING BUTT MARKET CORNERED.

It is reported that Fayerweather & Ladew, manufacturers of leather belting, have effected a corner in the belting butt market which has already caused an advance of 2 cents a pound and will probably mean a further rise in the near future. It is reported that fully 75,000 butts were bought, which is an extensive quantity of this class of leather. The prices ranged from 34 cents to 36 cents per pound, according to the desirableness of tannage.

Want Arizona Law Changed.

Butchers and cattlemen have been in conference at Phoenix, Ariz., with a view to securing amendments to the Arizona live stock law. The butchers are contending for uniform free inspection.

Read The National Provisioner.

KANSAS CITY SALE.

The three days' Hereford sale, at Kansas City, was a great success. Two hundred and two Hereford bulls and cows were sold in the aggregate for \$59,555, an average of \$298.50 a head. The cows averaged \$330, nearly \$66 more than the bulls sold for. While the average was not as high as some of the averages made in the pavilion recently, the breeders were pleased. They say the average was better than former averages because there were no professional breeders to pay fancy prices. Nearly all the cattle sold were purchased by farmers of the Western States and range cattlemen.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

November 1 to March 1 approximately—	1900-01.	1899-00.
Chicago	2,990,000	2,869,000
Kansas City	1,175,000	960,000
Omaha	775,000	729,000
St. Louis	680,000	613,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	625,000	482,000
Indianapolis	425,000	411,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	130,000	128,000
Cudahy, Wis.	255,000	210,000
Cincinnati	247,000	270,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	250,000	256,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	191,000	164,000
Sioux City, Ia.	260,000	215,000
St. Paul, Minn.	210,000	179,000
Louisville, Ky.	148,000	132,000
Cleveland, O.	167,000	184,000
Wichita, Kan.	55,000	59,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	57,000	50,000
Bloomington, Ill.	46,000	45,000
Above and all other....	9,250,000	8,675,000

—Price Current.

U. S. APPRAISERS' DECISIONS.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co.—Angora goat skins with hair on. Skins admitted free, hair assessed at 11 cents per lb. Claim free of duty as fur skins not dressed. Protest sustained.

Meyer, Wilson & Co.—Sulphate of Ammonia. Claim excessive weight. Case similar to Thomas, G. A., 3778, in which sacks were spilled in ships hold and on docks. Appraisers ruled that evidence of short weight must be shown by importer.

A. Weil & Bro., et al.—Hides. Protest against assessment on gross weight as returned by weigher. Claimed should be net weight. Decision sustained.

Simpson Bound Westward.

William Simpson, the well-known commission salesman and contractor, from Liverpool, England, called in the office of The National Provisioner on his way to the West. We have been pleased to welcome Mr. Simpson in his usual good health and humor also on this trip, which, we understand, will be only for a short time.

United States and Egypt Trading Co.

WILLARD BROWN, President.
A. B. AUERBACH, General Manager.
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES IN

PORT SAID, CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT)

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED IN REGARD TO THE MAGNIFICENT FIELD OF EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN FOR ALL PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

DINNER AT THE NORTH POLE.

After figuring with every large food manufacturer in the country, Lieutenant Evelyn B. Baldwin yesterday closed the contract with Armour & Co. for the entire supply of food for the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, which will sail this spring. The order was the largest ever given for a polar expedition and will consist of about 200 tons of especially prepared food, all condensed to the smallest possible limits in space. Its value is between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

In regard to this contract Messrs. Armour & Co. say:

The work on the contract will begin this morning, and the entire order must be in New York for shipment by steamer on April 1.

Part of the food will be shipped to Dundee, Scotland, another part to Tromsø, Norway, and the last part to Sandfjord, also in Norway. It will be placed on board the two ships of the expedition at these points and landed in the ice at Franz Josef Land, north of Siberia, in July. Only about forty tons will be consumed on shipboard, leaving 160 tons to support fifteen men and 400 dogs during the twenty-seven months Lieutenant Baldwin is pushing his way northward and back again to the starting point.

The expedition will be remarkable in the number of dogs it will have. Lieutenant Baldwin explained that the failure of other attempts to reach the pole was largely due to the lack of dogs, and this he has remedied by taking eight times as many dogs as his predecessors. Then the dogs were underfed and could not do full work. In the order yesterday full rations for the 400 dogs were provided for.

"Pemican" plays a leading part in these extensive preparations. This is made of lean, air-dried beef, beef suet, fruits and spices, all made up into a paste. It is to be eaten in a stew. Two varieties are to be provided, one for the men and the other for the dogs. There will be several carloads of pemican to go into the ice, for all of it will be saved until the party begins to feel the rigor of arctic winters.

There will be many thousand emergency rations, put in small tin packages for the ordinary pocket. They will contain sustenance for three days, and will be used in sledge trips. The canned meats will include chicken, turkey, ox tongue, dried beef and minced meat. A large quantity of butter in hermetically sealed packages, several tons of specially prepared bacon and ham, dried sausages, beef extract, and soluble beef will form another important part of the food supply. The bacon and ham will be dried almost hard. What is called beef and vegetable tablets, an inch square, will provide a hearty meal in five minutes by the addition of hot water. The supply of these is large. Several tons of "cracklings," a kind of lard, ox marrow, and a large quantity of fats make up the balance of the order.

The above contract was awarded after a great deal of careful study and research in this food matter by Mr. Baldwin. Armour & Co. also supplied the foods for the Nansen and Greeley polar expeditions.

CANADIAN BEEF TO ENGLAND.

William Harris & Co. have shipped four carloads of dressed meat, representing 164 head, to W. R. Fletcher & Co., Liverpool. Arrangements are being made for a fast freight service to St. Johns and thence in the cold storage compartments of the steamship Manchester City. It is said that English capital to the extent of \$1,000,000 will be interested in the abattoirs at Harris, Ont.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

A GOOD UNDERTONE—STOCKS GAINING SLOWLY—HOME DEMANDS LIBERAL—FAIRLY ACTIVE EXPORT MOVEMENTS.

The first of the month showed a stock of lard in Chicago of 44,000 tierces contract grade, or a gain of only 7,300 tierces through February, and which was only a trifle more than the estimated increase noted in our previous week's publication. That stock, held essentially by five houses, leaves hardly enough for regular demands. Thus far this month additions to supplies continue of a light order. There is increasing demand from the refined makers, showing an improved continent business in the product, while the export movements are steadily of fair volume for the crude lard, and the home business provides a good outlet. Corresponding favorable statistical conditions prevail on the other hog products. A gain of less than 2,000,000 pounds ribs in the stocks at Chicago for February is especially noticeable, while the stock of contract pork is only 14,060 bbls. more than at the close of January. All around there is a clear showing of an enormous consumption, particularly in consideration of the exceptionally large receipts of hogs in February. The talk that is heard, here and there, of apathetic, or at least conservative, export demands loses significance, when the record of the outward movements is shown. It may be that some of these shipments to the other side are in the way of consignments, but such showing of stocks as is had from the other side proves that the goods are being actively distributed there; therefore demands or consignments carry out the purpose of exhausting productions in this country, in combination with good home wants. The Fairbank statement of the world's visible supply of lard points to the rapid consumption of the product in Europe. There was an increase of only 3,467 tierces for the month of February, with the entire supply showing only 191,380 tierces. In Europe there were held 39,000 tierces lard, and afloat 75,000 tierces. The New York stocks are only 6,160 bbls. old and new pork, against 7,032 bbls. Feb. 1, and 5,137 bbls. March 1, 1900; of lard, 7,115 tierces prime, 350 tierces off grade, and 1,137 tierces stearine, total 8,602 tierces, against 9,315 tierces Feb. 15, and 11,857 tierces March 1, 1900.

Unquestionably the packers would like to shake up the prices of hogs a little. Upon some days latterly with large receipts of the swine, the products have been weakened a little in price; but any tame movement has had to give way under the force of active demands for the products and their limited supplies; the packers have been forced at length to stand in active competition for the hogs. It is almost useless to expect marked additions to the supplies of the products for many weeks. The season is approaching when there will be a temporary let up in the marketing of hogs, while it also ought to bring even stronger demands for the products. We however, believe that the hogs are back in the country, and that through, with spasmodic

interruptions of marketing, into the summer season that they will show in exceptionally liberal volume. The consideration of the market for the products for the later period is another matter, and does not disturb the indicated prospects of a nearer future. The distributors in this country are not abundantly supplied with the products, notwithstanding the fact that they have bought freely for several weeks; consumers take stocks off their hands promptly. The demands to the West from the South are of a steadily enlarged order. It is not probable that lower cotton prices will modify these Southern demands. The planters have already realized on the major portion of the cotton crop, and the higher prices than those current made for it, leaves them in position to buy all food products with less concern than usual over the prices for them.

The entire hog product situation is governed more than perhaps ever before by supplies and actual cash demand. It is not a speculative position in any sense. The little speculative inquiry moves by the indicated guiding factors, while it is ready to sell out at any time on small profits. The May option has essentially all of this speculative business, while lightly indulged in by the outsiders.

In New York, there has been little export trading in any commodity. The English shippers have neglected Western steam lard, although the refiners have taken a little. The city lard production is closely marketed, with about 500 tierces taken for export, and the remainder by refiners. The compound lard business while growing is not as brisk as it should be considering its low price. The trading in pork is of moderate volume for export, while at firm prices. The city cutters have had a very good demand for bellies; the market had been about cleared of bellies in the previous week by liberal demand, while they continue; an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c noted in prices; the business comes from exporters and from the mining regions; pickled shoulders have sold well at stronger prices; pickled hams have a fair sale. The jobbers have bought larger quantities of Western pickled hams, in tierces, at rather better prices than possible previously, latterly.

Sales in New York, up to this writing, this week: 500 tierces Western steam lard on p. t. (quoted at \$7.70); 1,100 tierces city lard at \$7.40 to refiners, and \$7.50@7.70 to exporters for wooden and ironbound; compound lard, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; 950 bbls. mess pork, \$14.00@14.75; 300 bbls. city family do. at \$15.50@16.00; 400 bbls. short clear do. at \$14.25@16.50; 800 tierces Western pickled hams at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 5,200 loose city pickled hams at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 4,000 loose pickled shoulders at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c; 45,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs., at $7\frac{1}{4}$ @8c, now 8c; 25,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. ave., at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; 5,000 lbs. light smoking do., $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; green bellies, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @9c; green hams, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,875 bbls. pork, 16,635,457 lbs. lard, and 20,357,179 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,990 bbls. pork, 11,867,085 lbs. lard, and 14,791,310 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Still favoring buyers; city extra India mess, tierces, \$13.00 (fancy lots higher); packet, bbls., \$10.00; mess, \$8.50@9.00; family, \$10.50@11.50.

Cattle Market for Morpeth.

The Morpeth, England, Town Council has voted to take necessary steps for erecting a cattle market and slaughterhouse.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There is no appreciable call for native stock, which is accumulating to some extent. There is a sufficient call for branded hides to prevent any accumulation on that class of stock. There isn't a great deal doing, though it is possible that the volume of traffic might be increased if concessions were made. Offerings are of an inferior class.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have moved in moderate quantity at 11½¢. This price, while by no means firmly sustained, is an equitable quotation.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in a small way at 10¾¢, which is the present price.

COLORADO STEERS have been in some request at 10¼¢. There is a considerable supply on hand.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are in but moderate request. They have sold as high as 11¾¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have moved in a small way at 10¢. Lights are held at 9¾¢.

BRANDED COWS.—There are comparatively few offering, and these are held at 9½¢.

NATIVE BULLS are a fairly strong factor at 10¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There are not a great many offering, though it is not thought that the supply is inadequate to the demand. Prices are declining, both because of indifferent request and on account of the inferior quality of the offerings. Another factor militating against business is the prospect of very generous supply. Considering these various adverse conditions it is not surprising that prices are steadily receding. The general prospect indicates recession rather than any other condition.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have sold at 8¼¢, and a subsequent sale was effected at even money. The No. 1 selection is not quotable above even money, though the No. 2 may be stretched ¼¢.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., would probably not bring over 8¢, though certain holders demand more money.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are fairly active at 8¼¢ flat. Lights would hardly go above even money.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 8¼¢, which sale established this price.

NATIVE BULLS.—An average run is in request at 8¢ flat.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., have been in fair request at 11½¢.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are decidedly slow. Dealers are making a bid for business on the 9¢ basis, but buyers do not respond.

DEACONS are fairly strong at 60¢@80¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢.

HORSE HIDES have sold in a small way at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS are in good request. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.05@1.07½.

PACKER LAMBS, 85¢@90¢.

BOSTON.

Tanners are fairly well supplied with buffs, consequently the article at 8¼¢ doesn't appeal to most of them. The quality is very poor and for some time to come will continue to deteriorate. New Englanders are an active factor at 8¢. Calf and sheepskins continue scarce and high.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is weaker than it has formerly been, partly because of indifferent call and partly because of inferior nature of offerings. Local dealers are well cleaned up. Tanners

are looking for lower prices, and as they are not giving the market any support the trend is naturally toward lower values.

CITY STEERS, 9¼¢@10¢.

CITY COWS, 8¢@8½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 7½¢@8¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 7½¢@8¢.

CALFSKINS are dull and weak.

SHEEPSKINS are generally quiet, though fresh stock is in some request.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—There are very few hides offering, at least in branded. Those that do offer are of an undesirable sort and actually come higher than a more expensive hide in normal condition. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 10¾¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10¼¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10¢.

CITY COWS, 9¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 8¼¢@9¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 47).

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Sales during the past week some 10,000 hides—the bulk of which were branded stock. One of the smaller packers sold some heavy Texas at 11½¢, lights 10½¢, extremes 9½¢, while one of the larger packers sold at a quarter advance on these prices. While lights and extremes are very closely sold up heavy Texas are increasing a little more than the packers care to see, and at present writing the price of 11½¢ does not seem to be appreciated by the tanner, and they may slip off a quarter of a cent in valuation. Butt brands have sold at 10¼¢, but even at this price the inquiries for them are very small? Colorados up to the present have been prime favorites, selling as quickly as offered, but just now the tanners are doing their best to depress the valuation a quarter at least, looking on the present stocks as the poorest hides of the season in quality. It is doubtful if they succeed in this however. Branded cows are very scarce in this market; this creates some inquiry for native cows—whether it will result in large sales or otherwise is not yet determined. One thing positive, however, is, native cows are dull and it would take an offer of 9½¢ to move any of them; to be sure an occasional tanner wants a car of early hides and will pay the price asked, but no large block can be moved at the present asking prices of the packers. Native steers still continue dull. One of the smaller packers accepted 11¢ for a car, and it would look as if seriously the larger packers would be forced to take this price to move native steers in any large quantity. There is decidedly more of a disposition on the part of the packers to listen to low figures for a round block than for some time past, as it is very doubtful if some of the packers will want to carry their native steers until next summer. Taking the market as a whole the position is strong only on the light weights of branded stock. The heavy weights of branded stock requires some nursing; and it must be confessed that the market on native stock could not be much duller than it is at present writing, and large sales can only be made by pretty steep concessions.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are yet in fair demand; the outside purchasers are more numerous, sales have been made at full market prices and the stocks at present writing are not large.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of certain classes of branded stock there is a very indifferent call. On branded the demand while hardly brisk is sufficiently strong to prevent any material accumulation. Schedule prices, which have been declining, are by no means firmly sustained and further recessions are looked for.

The country market is rather shy of immediate supplies, though there are said to be plenty in the other avenues of supply, though by plenty we do not mean a surfeit. Prospective receipts are said to be more than usually generous, which prospect naturally does not tend to strengthen the market. The tendency of the country market is and has been for some time past toward lower values and lower prices would not occasion any surprise. The Boston market shows no noteworthy change from last week, the supply and demand both being of a nominal character. Offerings are nominally held at 8¼¢. New Englanders are fairly strong at 8¢. Calf and sheepskins are both in good request at full prices, the supply of both being inadequate to the call. The Philadelphia market is slow and weak, tanners being indisposed to operate at present prices and qualities, as they expect to be able in the early future to do so on more favorable terms. The New York market shows little of interest. Buyers are in the same general position as at other centers, i.e., not being able to reconcile prices to qualities.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 10¾¢; Colorado steers, 10½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11¾¢; No. 1 native cows, 10¢; under 55 lbs., 9¾¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 10¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8¢; No. 2, 7¢@7½¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 8¢; branded steers and cows, 8¢@8½¢; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 8¼¢; native bulls, 8¢ flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 11½¢; kips, for No. 1, 9¢; deacons, 60¢@80¢; slunks, 25¢; horsehides, \$3.40; packer pelts, \$1.05@1.07½; packer lambs, 85¢@90¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8¼¢; New England hides, 8¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9¢@9½¢; country cows, 7½¢@8¢; country bulls, 7½¢@8¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10¾¢; butt-branded steers, 10¼¢; side-branded steers, 10¢; city cows, 9¢; native bulls, 8¼¢@9¢; calfskins (see page 47).

HIDELETS.

Carroll S. Page, the Hyde Park (Vt.) calfskin buyer, recently passed through this market.

Samuel B. Davidge, of the U. S. Leather Co., recently returned from Europe.

The American Glue Co. have hired the building at 14 Ferry street. This is an eligible location for their business.

The affairs of the United Tanners' Glue Co., now in financial trouble, are said to be in a condition that would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer. A considerable amount of the stock of this concern was held in New York and vicinity.

The annual meeting of the United States Leather Co. was held on Wednesday, the 27th ult. It is claimed that the company have, during the past ten days, disposed of more stock than ever before in their history in a correspondingly long time. No less than 500,000 sides of leather have been sold. Two sales are said to have been made, each of about 100,000 sides.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—It is a market that does not offer especially secure features. It seems to be recognized that fairly steady prices prevail more from the fact that the supplies had been closely bought for a week or so ahead, while that not much of a stock is now to be had on the New York market; the demand which used up these offerings was supposed by some traders more for the purpose of keeping the market steady. In other words, that outside of the inquiry from one Western source, and which for a long time has exercised most influence upon the New York market, demands are remarkably slack. There continues complete indifference over buying by the usual continent shippers, and those for England cannot do anything at the current prices in New York. Moreover, the home soapmakers bear down hard on prices of any offerings to them, while they would be very conservative buyers in the present run of the trading in soap. These home soapmakers, when tallow or grease is offered to them, begin almost at once to talk "cottonseed oil." They may not use, some of them, cotton oil for their soapmaking but they handle the feature of its comparatively low prices for all it is worth against other soap materials. Indeed, we think that tallow would be decidedly firmer on its statistical position if it were not for the fact that some other leading soap materials are relatively much lower than usual. The influence of cheap cotton oil against tallow runs all over Europe, and probably tends, in part, to put the Continent markets in their present indifferent position, although, unquestionably, the Continent sources of consumption are having larger supplies from their home productions.

The London sale, on Wednesday, showed 6d decline, where only 250 casks were sold out of 1,250 casks offered.

The New York market, early in the week, showed 4 11-16c bid for city, in hogsheads; the melters, where they had a little to sell, would have taken 4 1/2c, which was the basis of the latest previous sale, but since the London sale all bids are withdrawn. City in tierces is at 5c; city edible is offered at 5 1/2c, and 100 tierces sold at 5 1/2c, but has little export demand; it is not especially plenty.

The receipts of country made are not large; the supplies momentarily are in part turned to other markets, where there is a little more life to trading; the local soapmakers use up most of the offerings, while they meet fairly steady prices for them; there have been sales

for the week of 300,000 lbs. country made at 4 1/2c@5c, as to quality.

LATER.—On Thursday in New York, 4 1/2c bid for city in hds. and 4 1/2c asked. The weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hds. will probably go in at 4 1/2c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The compound makers here and at the West are very indifferent over the offerings, and as the supplies in pressers' hands are beginning to accumulate the tone is a little easier. At this writing there are sellers in New York at 7 1/2c, and 50,000 lbs. sold at 7 1/2c. It requires more of a business in the compounds to stimulate trading in the stearine. At Chicago, 60,000 lbs. sold at 7 1/2c, but 7 1/2c is nearer the market for more important quantities.

LATER.—Sales in New York of 125,000 pounds at 7 1/2c, and further bid, and 150,000 lbs. in Chicago at 7 1/2c.

LARD STEARINE.—The refined lard business is better and it absorbs more of the stearine, while there is a disposition, as well, to make some accumulation of it against the advancing season to warmer weather. There have been about 800 tierces taken up latterly here and at the West. The New York market is about 8@8 1/2c.

GREASE.—Soapmakers are taking up a little, as well as pressers; but the general market is slow, while it is not likely to become active until there is more assurance over the tallow situation. The supplies of desirable grades are not large. Sales of 135,000 lbs. yellow at 4 1/4@4 1/2c, and 60,000 lbs. bone at 4 1/4@4 1/2c; fancy lots higher; "A" white, 53-16@5 1/2c; "B" white, 4 1/4@4 1/2c; 25,000 lbs. house sold at 4 1/2c.

GREASE STEARINE continues to rule out of proportion with greases; notwithstanding the unusually relatively favorable buying basis the situation is dull and rather nominal at about 4 1/2c for yellow, and 5 1/2@5 3-16c for white. Sales of 50,000 lbs. yellow, 4 1/2c; and 75,000 lbs. do., high test, equal to about 5c, laid down here.

CORN OIL.—The low price begins to attract attention and sellers are becoming firmer in their views. From offers to sell car lots a few days since at 4c, the asking price is now up to \$4.25. When it is considered that corn oil is remarkably cheap as compared with linseed oil, while that many continent sources of consumption are as well satisfied with one as the other for the make of soft soap, it is astonishing the difference in their market values.

LATER.—Is lower again; car lots offered at 4c; and 3 1/2c bid for large quantities.

LARD OIL has latterly been difficult of sale. The large goods manufacturers seem to have about all of the oil they need, and otherwise buyers are slow. The make of the oil has not increased but it is beginning to accumulate a little, more particularly Western lots. Quoted at 64@65c.

OLEO-STEARINE PRICES CHARTED.

David C. Link, the well-known broker in tallow, oleo-stearine, cottonseed oil and hog products generally, whose business in oleo-stearine extends over the western and eastern markets, and who is concededly the largest buyer for consumers of the beef fat product in the latter sections, has just brought out a chart of the fluctuations in prices of the oleo-stearine in New York through the year 1900, by comparison with the previous two years, together with recorded transactions in this market through the periods.

We may publish this excellent chart next week. The trade will find it a valuable and an interesting study.

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TALLOW

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PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

EASIER EARLY IN THE WEEK, NOW STEADY.

The little spurt to the market at the close of the previous week, through which 30½¢ was reached for prime yellow for May delivery, in the New York market, also 31¢ for July, while March delivery was held at 30¢, gave way to a feeling of uncertainty at the beginning of this week, and by which there were sellers at ½¢ decline. It would seem as though export inquiry was checked by any advance. Marseilles had been a moderate buyer in the previous week, beginning at the inside figures, while immediately upon an improvement it withdrew. Meanwhile it had secured enough of the oil to provide for its more urgent wants. The policy shown by all foreign markets is to act in a very conservative way; while so long as they do not venture over buying extensively the accumulated stocks in this country the market will lack snapness. It is undeniable that foreign markets will use a much larger quantity of the oil, but if their demands are to be spread over a long period there will be missed, in the near future at least, much influence from them. Some of the Western soap and compound makers were

also buying much more freely a few days since, particularly the former interest on the turn of the market, although getting in before the outside figures prevailed; these demands have also this week been of a quiet order. Indeed, the whole situation is now quiet; although there is little spot oil offered and some firmness shown.

It may be said that on the recent slight bulge in prices the seaboard markets got most benefit, or in other words that the exporters and speculators at these points had the bulk of the business, as the mills, to some extent, thought a permanent turn had come to affairs and that they had better refrain from selling. This week, however, as the market did not materialize to expectations, more of the mills are now willing to sell their crude oil, although they have hardly abated views over prices. Where oil has been refined by the mills it is held with confidence. It must be considered as well, as against expectations of more marked export demands in the near future, that in the previous week as prices advanced a little, there was a good deal of the oil sold in Europe, and in part to be delivered from stocks there, but as well, probably, some of it sold "short," while any easier prices that may come about here will show so much additional profit to the sellers as they come to cover these sales.

The reports this week are that the peanut crop of Europe is not so large as had been expected, but that it is much greater than that of last year. While the supplies of peanut oil reaching foreign markets begin in February they do not wind up until May or June, and they help out consumers over there remarkably in their indifference over buying cotton oil.

Unquestionably cotton oil at around 30¢ for prime yellow in New York, should be considered cheap, considering the strength in the pure lard market and the ability to buy

the compounds at an unusually low price; and as well in view of the relatively high prices of other soap greases; but the fact remains that the market is likely to be unsettled by reason of the stocks South, the extent of the productions, and the belief that a number of the mills, which have closed down, will start up again to use up surplus seed and to furnish more offgrade oil. The natural disposition of consumers is to hold back from satisfying some large wants until there are more settled conditions. The situation of the cotton oil market is undoubtedly upsetting values of most other soap materials. For instance, tallow and greases would probably be doing better, on their statistical positions, were it not for the upset condition of affairs in cotton oil. Some buyers of soap stock use as a club the comparatively low prices of cotton oil, indeed while they may not want to use the oil, although unquestionably in a general way cotton oil is being more extensively used for soapmaking.

Up to this writing, this week, sales have been in New York: 150 bbls. crude at 27½¢; 2,250 bbls. prime yellow, spot and March delivery, at 29¾¢@30¢; 1,100 bbls. do., at 29½¢; 500 bbls. do., April, 30½¢; 500 bbls. do. at 30¢; 2,000 bbls. do., May delivery, at 30¼¢@30½¢; 1,000 bbls. do., at 30¢; 200 bbls. do., July, at 31¢; 400 bbls. good off yellow, March delivery, at 29½¢@29¾¢; 1,500 bbls. winter yellow, at 34½¢; white, at 34¢. At the mills sales of 4 tanks crude, Southeast, 23½¢, low freight; 24 tanks do. at 22½¢@23¢; 10 tanks do., 22½¢; 26 tanks do., in Texas, at 21½¢@21¾¢ and 22¢, chiefly at 21½¢. At New Orleans 28½¢@28¾¢ quoted for good off yellow, and 28½¢@28¾¢ for prime yellow; sale of 500 bbls. prime at 28½¢.

LATER.—Spot oil is scarce and decidedly firm; otherwise quiet with reserved offerings to sell, but not much demand; prime yellow, prompt delivery 30¼¢@30½¢; March 29½¢ bid and 30¢ asked; April 30¢. Sales, 500 bbls. May 30½¢.

J. J. CAFFEY, Pres. CHAS. P. FINK,
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co. Sec. & Treas.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.
"Progress" Butter and
Cooking Oil.
"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow
(Export Brand.)
"Ideal" Prime Summer White
for Compound Lard.
Summer White and Yellow
Miners and Soapmakers' Oils.

"Louisville Star"

Fulling and Scouring Soap.

OFFICE AND REFINERY:

FLOYD AND K STREETS,
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Cable Address, "Cotton Oil," Louisville.

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LOUISVILLE, KY, U. S. A.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C.S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

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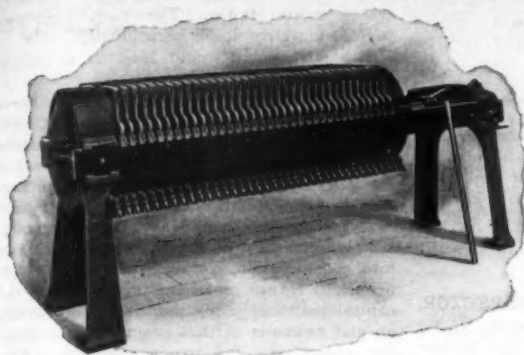
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FILTRATION OF LIQUIDS,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works,
and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 LIBERTY ST.

NEW YORK CITY

COTTONSEED NOTES.

The Laurinburg (S. C.) oil mill, burned some time since, will rebuild for next season's crush. A 40-ton mill with the latest improved machinery will be added.

Block & Block, Macon, Ga., will build a 120-ton mill in connection with their ice plant.

The Yemassee Cotton Oil Co., Springfield, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, by William Varley, J. S. Livingstone, J. E. Stamard, E. B. Howes and W. S. Buxton, all of Springfield.

The Central Texas Oil Mill, Temple, Tex., has closed down for the season.

The Bowie County Cotton Seed Oil Co., New Boston, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been organized by T. A. Fuller, W. L. Tapp and W. E. Stewart. Sixty acres of land have been purchased for feeding yards.

Citizens of Garland, Tex., have subscribed \$35,000 toward building a cotton oil mill. J. T. Jones, B. S. Coates, R. L. Lyles, B. T. Murphy, S. A. Allen, N. E. Blackman, L. N. Flook, T. S. Walker and J. S. Cullom were elected directors.

WILL GRADE OIL.

The result of the conference of cottonseed oil refiners and millers at Louisville, will be the scientific grading of oil by the Interstate Cottonseed Brokers' Association and the Memphis and New York Exchanges.

W. I. Yopp, of Dallas, expressed himself as follows:

"This idea is nothing new. The committee that revised the rules of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1895 provided for three grades of crude oil, as follows:

THE COLUMBUS MACHINERY COMPANY

COLUMBUS, MISS.

The latest Cottonseed Oil Mill Machinery, Improved Automatic Steam Cake Former, Roller Bearing Crushing Rolls, Steel Press Boxes, Heaters, Cake Packers and Breakers, Hullers, Screening and Cleaning Machinery, Conveyor Hangers. Can furnish anything needed in an oil mill. Write for prices.

"Prime, strictly prime and choice; providing that any oil should pass as prime that is sweet in flavor and odor, and produces prime Summer yellow by usual methods of refining. Oil that produces prime Summer yellow by ordinary methods of refining at loss in weight, not exceeding 8 per cent., should pass as strictly prime, and any oil that makes prime Summer yellow by ordinary methods of refining, at loss not exceeding 6 per cent. in weight, should pass as choice crude.

"Buyers would never buy under these rules. Under these classifications the bulk of oil made in Northern Texas this season would have passed as prime; very little of it would have passed as strictly prime, and still less as choice.

"The fact is there is now no definite standard for prime crude, as present rules do not say what loss in weight crude oil could stand and yet pass as prime.

"I hope the movement inaugurated at Louisville will result in the formulation of rules defining different grades of crude oil, so that the mills making choice crude oil can sell the same on merit and thus be rewarded for the pains they take in operating their mills."

COTTONSEED DECISIONS.

Two cases have been submitted to the Cottonseed Products' Arbitration Committee of the Memphis Cotton Exchange within the past few days.

WANTED

Cooker, Moulder and Oil Press; second-hand preferred; must be in good condition. State price and where can be seen. Address,

J. C. W.,

Care of The National Provisioner.

The first was between Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, and the Dixie Cotton Oil Co., of Little Rock. The question at issue was the quality of a single tank of oil sold by the latter.

The judgment was a reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per gallon on the entire tank of 6,250 gallons in favor of Procter & Gamble.

The other was between Coate Bros., of Memphis, and the Richmond Cotton Oil Co., also of that city, involving the quality of meal in 50 tons sold by the latter to the former through their representatives, Olds & Whipple. The meal did not grade up to sample. The award was in favor of Coate Bros., in the shape of 50¢ per ton on the entire lot involved.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



RETAIL DEPARTMENT

LAMBS AND BUTCHER PRICES.

There are some indications that lambs will be cheaper in the West; not much cheaper, but some cheaper. The butcher is interested in this. If this drop becomes general and permanent, the Eastern as well as the Western marketman will have cause for pleasure—if he keeps up his prices. What is the use of buying lamb at 8c per lb. and selling it at 9c and 40c, and then buying it at 9c and retailing it at 10c and 11c per pound? The butcher may sell more, but he really makes less, because he requires about 12 per cent. more capital to run his business at the higher price than he does at the lower, while his profit is a flat per cent. equal in each case. The public pays little enough for its food in proportion to the price the butcher pays for it wholesale.

When the public has got in the habit of paying a fair price for an article while stuff is high, the marketman should keep that price uniform and up at that notch and not throw it down simply because he happens to have purchased in a cheaper market for a week or two. It is then that he makes his money and saves himself when the next rise comes.

The habit of popping prices up and down to suit the rise and fall in carcass stuff disorganizes the price ideas and buying habits of the consumer who, when stuff is low does not pay too much for it when the retail price for the higher wholesale market carcass is asked.

The buyer gets accustomed to certain prices and is content to eat at that cost. The consumer does not watch the wholesale market and does not know whether things are way up or way down in the coolers. Why should the marketman take pains to indicate these changes by jumping prices up and down in his windows? It is unwise business. Whatever prices prevail, the cut-rate butcher will exist. The legitimate seller, as well as the desirable buyer, cares not for the little market startler, because the grades of his goods speak their own tale. Keep up your prices and reap your profit.

AS TO KILLING HORSE BEEF.

The following notice is published in the district of North Bergen, N. J., in regard to the slaughter of horse meat there:

"A meeting of the taxpayers and citizens of the Third District of North Bergen, will be held on Saturday evening, March 9, 1901, at Tschupp's Hall, Hudson Boulevard, between Hill street and Browning place, for the purpose of protesting against the horse slaughtering factory, which at present is located on Hollinger's farm, Tonnele avenue, foot of Traphagen street. Everybody is invited to attend."

TO SELL ONLY DRAWN POULTRY.

Assemblyman Sherer is trying to make it a misdemeanor for a butcher or poulterer to sell undrawn poultry anywhere in the State of New York. He has introduced a bill in the legislature at Albany having that object in view. If this measure is passed it will be a market offense to sell or offer for sale in the Empire state any except live poultry until the

viscera or "innerds" have been removed. The outside trade will be embarrassed also in shipping frozen poultry. If market men don't like this move on the part of this legislator they had better keep a weather eye on Albany and this bill.

MARKET RULE FOR MEAT INSPECTOR.

Health Officer Hix, of Binghamton, N. Y., recommends that the following rule be enforced by the meat and fish inspector soon to be appointed for that district:

To inspect at frequent intervals as this Board or its health officer may direct, all stores, markets and other places where meat or fish is stored and sold or where meat products are manufactured, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting the wholesome quality of meat and fish stored or exposed for sale, also the sanitary conditions and surroundings of the places where such meat and fish are kept or exposed for sale.

OBSERVATIONS—ON CREDIT.

BY CHAS. D. WETTACK.

The old subject of credit is still being presented in so many shapes and forms that it will soon be a wonder if there will be anything left of it that will make it presentable in some other way.

Credit, so to speak, is simply the confidence reposed by one person in another to do a certain thing or things at a certain time—a contract pure and simple in which every one who has anything to do in this department has his own method of construing it, and here are a few of mine:

1. On the application for credit; what is to be considered in the granting of such credit?
2. On the application of credit; what is to be considered as the refusal of such credit?
3. The relation that exists between creditor and debtor.

- a. The grantor of credit.
- b. The acceptor of credit.

Following the lines laid down above, the first proposition presents itself in this light. As a rule, credit is asked for when ready cash is not at hand, and it is desirable to obtain merchandise on the strength of certain statements regarding capital, reputation, experience, ability, speculative chances for success. On this first point there is a vast difference of opinion, and it will follow that admitting that the mercantile reports are absolutely valuable, yet it is not wise to pass by the experience of those whose names have either been given or obtained otherwise as reference. The points to be considered in such information would naturally be the length of time, the amount of purchases, if in accordance with good judgment, and the promptness in meeting obligations. In determining the basis on agency reports, it is questionable whether capital is to be considered in preference to character and habits and the reputation borne in the community; so that it is requisite that the one must depend largely upon the other, and undoubtedly, capital being a convenient factor, yet we have a vast amount of evidence where character, reputation and integrity succeeded

where capital failed. Therefore, these two factors must be closely scrutinized.

The next point would lead us to closely observe when refusing credit—

1. Where the reputation and habits savor of dishonesty, incapability and lack of business principles, such as making statements that on the face are not absolutely true; in other words, apparently excessive in proportion to the capital, amount of annual business and general demands of the community.

2. Insufficiency of capital must also enter into consideration, yet it is not wholly sufficient to refuse credit on this alone, as the capital may be amply sufficient, yet so tied up and unavailable that promptness in meeting obligations is an impossibility. Frequently on this point credit is refused intuitively, and how often, when second thought is taken, in place of refusing, credit is granted, and at the close of the year the very same account is charged off as doubtful, having been returned by attorneys as worthless.

Taking up the third and last point, the grantor of credit is entitled to receive from the prospective customer the fullest confidence, as it is frequently within the power of the grantor to point out weak places that need strengthening. How often when a prospective customer is asked to furnish a statement of his affairs he rudely, often insultingly, declines, stating that his credit is unlimited elsewhere, and the order is countermanded. This at once shows a lack of the principles that justify credit. Happily it appears that this refusal to comply with the request of the seller is becoming less frequent, and those who are applying for credit in many cases feel that those with whom they intend to deal have at heart the best wishes for their success.

TO CURE MEAT.

When I kill hogs, after I have them cut up and perfectly cooled, I rub salt on the hams and shoulders and lay them in tubs for 24 hours. I then make a brine of salt and water strong enough to float an egg or an Irish potato. Before it comes to the boil I add one ounce of saltpeter and one ounce of baking soda for each 200 pounds of pork—that would be in proportion to a quarter of a pound of each for a hog weighing 400 pounds. When the brine comes to the boil, pull away the fire and let stand until the next day to cool. Then shake all the loose salt off the meat which you have in the tubs and pack it tight in your meat barrel. Pour the cold brine over it, having enough to cover all the meat; then put on a weight to keep the meat down. Let it stay in the pickle four weeks for small hams and six weeks for large hams. At the end of this time take it out and wash each piece off with warm water. Hang it up and smoke it until it is dry and firm. Then take it down and plunge each ham or shoulder into a boiler of boiling water, keeping it in the water about five seconds. Remove it and lay it out on a board in the sun with the skin down. Let it remain one day in the sun. Then rub each piece thoroughly with powdered borax, being sure to get into all the cracks and on the bone. Hang it up in your smoke house and you have meat which will safely keep just as long as you want to keep it. By following this method I have never lost an ounce of meat. You may want to know why it should be plunged into boiling water, after smoking. This is to kill any bugs or eggs which may have got on the meat while it was being smoked. No flies will touch meat with borax on it, and the borax is in itself perfectly harmless.—Globe-Democrat.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

****August Webber and A. Habisch are putting up a big branch house at Grand street, Brooklyn, between Havemeyer and Marcy avenues.**

****Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s new electric power plant is justifying General Branch Manager J. A. Howard's idea of economy by working like a charm and saving money to the concern.**

****Marketman Cohen has opened a nice new meat market on the west side of Eighth avenue, near 131st street. He seems to be doing well.**

****Geo. W. Wilson on last Saturday opened a handsome new meat market at 315 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn. Being an honest Scotchman, he carries honest stuff at honest prices.**

****William Ottmann & Co. have secured a judgment for \$79 against James J. Grace.**

****The Anglo-American Provision Company secured a judgment for \$673 against Louise Noble.**

****Conron Bros. fine cold storage warehouse at 131st street and 12th avenue is nearly completed. It is the only one of its kind in the extreme northern part of the city, a section badly in need of it and it will unquestionably receive a large patronage from butchers and others in the vicinity from the opening. The Henry Vogt Machine Co. has the contract for the ice and refrigeration machinery.**

****Building plans have been filed for the new cold storage warehouse of Conron Bros., at 13th street and Tenth avenue. It will be three stories high and modern in every respect.**

****Secretary Sam Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is in the West this week on important business connected with the big Western plants of the concern.**

****William Zimmerman has been appointed Deputy City Clerk for Queens, vice Thomas P. McGraw. Mr. Zimmerman is a butcher.**

****Felix Haas has been much benefited by his sojourn at Lakewood, N. J.**

****The Hahn Market Employees' Association will hold their annual ball on March 27.**

****The second annual masque ball of the Retail Butchers of Brooklyn was given in the Saengerbund Hall, Schermerhorn and Smith streets, last Monday evening. A fair crowd was there.**

****Henry Rosen, the butcher at 154 Essex street, found on Saturday morning last that burglars had entered his shop the night before and, he says, stole his 500-lb. safe, \$1,000 and all. There was jewelry in the safe, too. The burglars got away. Rosens' safe was found on Wednesday in Coney Island Creek with nothing in it.**

****John Dunn and others are charged with breaking into John Gamble's provision store at 118 Bridge street, Brooklyn, and with taking hams therefrom. They swore they didn't, but are held. The police say they did.**

****The N. Y. Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, March 6, 1901: Beef, 16,528 pounds; veal, 4,500 pounds; poultry, 5,000 pounds; pork, 25 pounds; horse meat, 600 pounds; total, 26,653 pounds.**

****Solomon Heyman, of the firm of Charles Weissman, the well-known butcher concern in Washington Market, returned from his bridal tour Friday of last week. Following the old market custom Moses Meyer, as chairman of the Market Association Committee, made a speech. Heyman was adorned with vegetable bouquets and sausage insignia, then marched around behind the brass band. Later he found 200 men lined up for the inevitable at McKeever's Hotel bar. He did the honors. They drank the health of Mr. and Mrs. Hey-**

man. He wore his spinach bouquet, frankfurter buttonieres, horseshoe of vegetables with meat dainties and wreath of carrots, as became a loyal member of the "market squad."

****M. Haas, of 337 and 339 Columbus avenue, is one of the characters of the trade. While he is as expert a butcher as all his well known brothers he handles only poultry and game of the finest quality. Catering to the fine trade of the upper west side, that he is contented is easily seen. He looks 26 years old but is 46, the best proof in the world of a happy disposition and good digestive apparatus.**

****A. Dreyfus, of 851 Third avenue and 230 East Forty-first street, has purchased the store formerly kept by J. Simon at 704 Ninth avenue, where he opens on Saturday, March 9. This gentleman is a well-known hustler and would do business anywhere. The National Provisioner extends its hearty good wishes for his new venture.**

****Wachtel Bros., formerly of 44 Amsterdam avenue, have just bought the store formerly kept by Mr. Rubsum at 407 Willis avenue. The Wachtel Bros. are a pair of enterprising young men and will succeed to a certainty.**

****A miniature hospital can be found at I. Cahn's Ninth avenue store. Out of seven employees four are going around with their hands tied up. This is a bad time of year for men to cut themselves.**

****A. Kallman has opened a magnificent new store at 1334 Third avenue. It is twenty-six feet wide by 100 feet deep. The night before the opening Mr. Kallman had a band of music playing. That the free concert was appreciated was evident by the volume of business done the next day and every day since that opening. Mr. Kallman has up-to-date ideas and they are strictly original. Some of the old-fashioned butchers may turn up their noses at the idea of music in a meat market, but "it pays."**

****John G. Berger & Bro., of 1045 Park avenue, have one of the oldest established meat markets in Greater New York. Thirty-six years ago Mr. Berger, Sr., opened in what was then a wilderness, but by strict attention to business and handling only the best goods he has left a fine business which his sons are attending to as carefully to-day as their father did before them. The Berger boys are strongly in favor of Sunday closing.**

****George Krumm, of 127 West Twenty-seventh street, when asked his views of Sunday closing, grew enthusiastic. "I would close gladly on Saturday night up to Monday a. m.**

if such a thing were possible," said he, "but the butchers don't stick together. One pulls one way and the other pulls the other way and between them we all have to suffer." His sentiments were echoed by his two managers, G. Hartfelder and G. Newgebaus, who are strong members of the Benchmen's Association.

****Chas. Richter has moved his store from 696 Second avenue to the larger and handsomely fitted up store at 690 Second avenue. Mr. Richter, or as he is better known, "Happy Charlie," has out-grown his old store and found it necessary to go into larger quarters. His business has increased so rapidly that if it keeps on at the same rate Charlie will have to hire the next store and break through. The fixtures were put in by the old-timer and well-known manufacturer, E. Marscheider, of Forty-third street and First avenue, in his usual thorough way, which comes only with many years experience.**

****Henry Schmidt, of No. 229 Springfield avenue, Newark, has the secret of making the finest kind of bock wurst. He spares neither milk nor eggs. Mr. Schmidt is a strong advocate of Sunday closing, although he does as large a business as any man in Newark. It's only the small fry that object to one day's rest.**

****Frank Volz, of 829 Second avenue, is also one of the broad-minded men who favor Sunday closing. Frank has fitted up his store in fine shape and is doing well, being an earnest, hard worker, and an expert butcher and judge of stock.**

****Rothschild Bros., of 2509 Eighth avenue, have one of the neatest and busiest shops on upper Eighth avenue. The boys look so much alike it's hard to tell them apart. They also have the reputation of being the handsomest men in their line. Strange they should both be single.**

Death of Mr. Levy.

Jacob Levy, so long connected with the hide and fat business of New York city, and father of Joseph and Isaac Levy, also in the fat and hide business, died at his home, 423 East Fifty-sixth street, last week, and was buried on Sunday from Temple Rodeph Shalom. He had many friends.

BREED AND FEED.

How much pork do you get for a bushel of corn? So much depends upon the breeding of the hogs. The hazel splitter will eat up a bushel of corn and make but little gain, while our well-bred hogs of the improved herds give twelve to fifteen pounds. The better the stock and the better the feeding, the better the results.—Live Stock Journal.



\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00 in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM Is Not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburg Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. JEFFERSON ST. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers, Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

A. P. Berry, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, New York city, though a comparatively young man, is one of the veterans of the meat trade. At forty years of age he has crowded 80 years of ordinary experience into his life by his untiring energy and constant application to the interests entrusted to his keeping.

He has been in the trade all of his life and has run its entire gamut. Every detail from the direction of an abattoir to the intricacies of marketing are as thoroughly familiar to him as his own name. He is not of the school of theorists, but has gained his knowledge of the meat business from actual contact with its many departments.

Five years was the time he spent in the service of Swift & Company, as manager of their Milwaukee branch, and while there he superintended the disposal of twenty cars of meat each week. He is thus familiar with both live and dressed meat, and as manager of the company he now represents is simply invaluable, both to his concern and its patrons, who have confidence that in his knowledge and natural ability is their assurance that he will provide them with the best in the markets. His company handles nothing but city dressed beef, which is slaughtered at Swift & Company's Fifty-ninth street abattoirs. Hotels and large restaurants, steamships and railroad commissary departments would find it to their advantage to call on Mr. Berry.

THE HEN EQUALS COTTON AND CATTLE.

We hear about our live stock census. We forget our chicken census. The hen has been looked upon as a by-product worthy only of our sarcasm. The American hen, however, furnishes an enormous amount of food for the table. One portion of the poultry product goes to the egg store; the other to the butcher shop, and both make big items in the weekly stock and daily sales.

There are about 400,000,000 chickens in this country. These produce something like 20,000,000,000 eggs. These are worth, wholesale, about \$200,000,000, one-half of the market value of our whole cotton crop of 10,000,000 bales at \$40 per bale.

That is not all. The hen and her friend, the incubator hatch out about \$195,000,000 worth of market poultry annually. The full market value of the hen's output is, therefore, about \$395,000,000 annually. This does not take into account the surplus left at home for family consumption. That sum is equal to our whole cotton crop. It is equal to 10,000,000 head of cattle at \$39 per head or about as many as we killed at the abattoirs last year. It is equal to 9,258,000,000 lbs. of pork at 6c. per pound in the hog. The hen is a great factor in our commercial energy and prosperity, and this fact should not be lost sight of because she insists upon her cackle and dust scratching.

Calf with Half a Dozen Legs.

Councilman Jonas F. Kern, down at Doylestown, has a monstrosity in the form of a six-legged calf. It was dropped Thursday of last week. Contrary to most calves of the multiple leg variety, this calf has its legs reaching the ground and not two of them hanging around on the shoulder or some other part of the body. Four of the six legs are hind legs. Two of these are united, the other two are separated. This calf is as gay as its many legs will permit and it seems to have intelligence enough to handle the whole half-a-dozen legs without getting tangled in the effort. Lots of people go daily to see this little curiosity.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The marketmen of Edwardsville, Pa., have essayed to form an organization to be known as the Master Butchers' Association.

The butchers and meat workmen of Scranton, Pa., organized themselves into an association for their mutual good. It is a sort of Butcher Workmen fraternity.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Michigan met at Detroit last week and endorsed the two bills now before the Legislature to license the butchers in the State and to regulate the closing hours of the meat markets.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., decided to get cooler and go slower about incorporating themselves to build an ice factory plant. When formed it will be called the Arctic Ice and Cold Storage Company.

The butchers and grocers of Little Falls, N. Y., met last week and decided to form themselves into the Little Falls Grocers' and Butchers' Union and to wage war on the "dead beat." The "card system" was advocated. The customer cannot change butchers and trade with a new one without a card from the other showing that he is free from debt at the old stand. This is done in Amsterdam. The new association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, James Fitzgerald; vice-president, S. M. Van Alstine; secretary, Gideon Hall; treasurer, James W. Collins; trustees, Sandy B. Casier, George C. Fleming and E. J. Dieffendorf.

The silent, confidential black list is all right, but the "card" may not work well, as a great many people trade from store to store as they like. But, if it works, it is O. K., as the main object is to get the cash.

The North Attleboro, R. I., Butchers' Association's annual turkey dinner was pulled off in Emerson's cafe. A social followed the dinner. All had a good time.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Bridgeport, Conn., held its annual banquet at Lehman's shore house Thursday evening of last week. It was a big crowd and a great feast.

The Butchers' Association of Providence, R. I., at the last meeting discussed ice and its relation to price. A committee was appointed to confer with the local ice companies to see what they will charge butchers for ice this year. An outside concern had made the local butchers a proposition to supply them.

The articles of incorporation of the Michigan Butchers' Protective Association No. 1 avow as objects of the association "protection against impure foods, shortening hours of labor and mutual improvement of the members." The articles are signed by fourteen butchers.

The Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, of Toronto, Can., rejoice over the squelching of the early closing by-law. Then the members had songs and other fun. The annual dinner of the association will be held in Richmond hall on Wednesday, March 6.

A Duck Association.

There is a poultry association in Boston called the "Swedish National Duck Association." It has been recently organized with Mr. John Denmire as its president.

Meats and Dairy Products.

Some irregularity in live hogs and pork products was followed by hardening prices, as receipts at Chicago fell below expectations. The tone developed considerable firmness. Warmer weather stimulated the output of butter and eggs, and prices fell off sharply, eggs selling off 3 or 4 cents. Later there was some recovery, and the demand for butter brought a much better range of prices. The week closed with best State dairy butter at 21 cents and fresh eggs 20.—Dun's Review.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

** E. J. Rapp runs one of the finest meat markets in the country at 224 North Ninth street, Allentown, Pa. This brainy butcher is a Select Councilman.

** It is said that the horse meat factory at North Bergen, N. J., is still operating. The meat is shipped out at night.

** The Windsor (Mich.) butchers are feeling good at the chance of a local ice war next summer. Good! if it comes.

** The cannery men are fighting the can-dating bill now before the New York Legislature. It was introduced by Assemblyman Remsen. The grocers' associations oppose it.

** Butcher Holoski, at Lovejoy street, Buffalo, knows how it feels to be jerked by the "bob" veal inspector. Health Commissioner Wende is "sarchin'" East Buffalo for "bobs."

** The co-operative retail butcher store at Oregon City, Ore., is getting down to business. It is supposed to be flanking a sort of retail shop combine.

** The reason Miss D. E. Stevenson, the lady butcher of Rochester, N. Y., excites so much comment is because she was a society girl—once. There are lots of "lady" butchers now. But the Rochester maid cuts, saws and cleaves by her lone self. She has only a boy to help her. "Sassietty" patronizes her.

** L. C. Burkle's pushing methods at New Haven, Conn., pushed him out of his market. He had to get a bigger place. He is now at 748 State street.

** The explosion of a large lamp in May & Goodman's market at Lockport, N. Y., fetched out the town and gutted a block.

** Just where a "pussy cat" comes into a poultry show is not clear, but the most prominent feature of the show at St. Paul, Minn., was an electrically excited blue Andalusian feline.

** A meat market will again be opened at Glenford, O., this summer. The "boss" will be Wall Coleman.

** Decator Barnes, a "col'd gemmen" at Norfolk, Va., objects to munching hairs in his locally bought "home made" sausages. He found a few claws also, so he suspects the cat, and objects.

** Morgan Person, of the Mountainville Hotel, near Allentown, Pa., had a hog killing and weight guessing match last week. He wound up the day with a turkey supper. The hog weighed 627 lbs.

** Spaw & Siver, the meat and provision concern at Seminary avenue, Binghamton, N. Y., have to move their smoke house because the neighbors felt that the smoke was a nuisance and a menace to them.

** Sam Weil has resigned the management of the Nelson, Morris & Co. branch at Norfolk, Va., and has been succeeded by Mr. Baker.

** Poor business induced D. M. Polehumus to close his butcher shop at Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

** William Lage, who was for several years with Leutenegger & Co., at Marshalltown, Ia., has leased the Koester meat market at 403 South street, in that city and will run it.

** Many of the butchers of Wilmington, Del., honored the old custom of showing fine beef on Washington's Birthday. Thomas Mayne and Errett H. Wells displayed four superb steers.

** The Central Beef Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., has greatly increased the size of its market at Broad and Washington streets. P. J. Traub is the manager. The market was first opened in 1898. It now employs ten men.

** The Hospital Corps of New London, Conn., gave a dance recently. It is a noticeable fact that three-fifths of the members of this corps were butchers.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Blumberg, I., 307 W. 117th; to M. Fink	\$200
Carmicione, G., 516 E. 14th; to C. Zucaro	30
Eppinger, Wm., 546 9th Ave.; to W. Nersheiser	900
Gordon, M., 1789 Madison Ave.; to E. Diamond	250
Meisels, M., 400 E. 83rd; to E. Diamond	190
Reuling, Hy., 449 E. 86th; to P. Holfelder	100
Schilder, Max., 525 Brook Ave.; to Hy Schindler	75
Wolfer, J. J., 178 E. 42nd; to E. E. Cronk	200

Bills of Sale.

Bock, Geo., 456 E. 116th; to A. Falk..	350
Grannusco, V., 432 E. 13th; to S. Latino	140
Mostovitzky, D., 39 E. 4th; to J. Rapke	500
Popper, Wm. C., 306 Wallis Ave.; to R. Popper	100
Rubsam, Wm., 407 Willis Ave.; to Wachtel Bros.	2,250
Schmidt, M., 117 Monroe; to R. Samuels	450

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Schafer, Lewis, Stone ave.; to S. & B. Strauss (cons.)	300
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Bills of Sale.

Popp, J., 73 Hudson Ave.; to H. Warnecke	350
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Berg, H., 767 Melrose Ave.; to R. A. Lawless	\$1,000
Gilligan & Nestor, 153rd St. and Melrose Ave.; to E. Hamburger	50
Levin, Jacob, 134 Monroe; to K. Pakowitz	400
Marshall, M. J., 1225 Madison Av.; to J. Albert	150
Murray, Mary, 578 9th Ave.; to C. Roffmann	200
Mansfield, A. B. & W. F., 1326 Broadway; to S. B. Hauser	250
Naus, Ed., 267 William; to Lang & Co.	647
Pohl, F., 373 Bowery; to E. R. Biehler	50
Reinisch, Max., 12 Union Sq.; to A. Grandi	350
Rosenfeld, J., 374 E. Houston; to O. Karp	100
Walter, Aug., 106 8th Ave.; to I. H. Bernhard	245

Bills of Sale.

Freedman & Senekoff, 1323 Park Ave.; to B. Golding	175
Falke, Alex., 1378 3d Ave.; to L. Rosenfeld	1,050
Amiano, E., 202 W. 64th; to R. Miliano	425
Perla, M., 3 E. 115th; to H. Still	750
Raffo & Monio, 82 Macdougall; to Braggiotto, Filippi & Breyolano	450
Redberd, Fleisher & Lipshitz, 1771 Madison Ave.; to J. Redberd	1
Sommer, C., 200 1/2 E. 69th; to M. Levy	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hinman, F., 413 Nostrand; to Gedney & Washburn	25
Revelle, B., 60 Washington; to F. L. Cook	71

Bills of Sale.

Deis, J., Tammany Road house, Ocean Parkway; to Amelia Deis	nom.
Henne, W., 2032 Fulton; to H. W. Wicmann	1,100
Martin, M. E., 70 Broadway; to J. O. Bedell	1,000
Labinowitz, J., 165 Osborne; to P. Lazinsky	325

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Kilgore & Russell, Fordyce; meat; succeeded by John Kilgore.

CONNECTICUT.—T. Best, Bridgeport; meats; dead.

FLORIDA.—C. P. Brandon, Tampa; meat; E. J. Henry succeeds.

IDAHO.—J. R. Kennedy, Boise; meat; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

ILLINOIS.—E. Moode, Chicago; meats; P. Fuhs succeeds.—G. W. Young & Co., Evans-ton; meats; sold out.

INDIANA.—D. F. Swick & Co., Indianap-olis; meats; sold out.

MAINE.—W. L. Ingraham, Camden; provision peddler; sold out.—Light & Ward, Bath; bill of sale, \$1, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Proctor & Divoll, Boston; provisions; assigned.—Carr & Bartlett, Holliston; provisions; sold out.—G. A. Leclair, Lawrence; provisions; sold out.—A. L. Proctor, Somerville; provisions; assigned.—Wm. H. Cook, Chelsea; provisions; chat-tel mortgage, \$600.—J. H. Lord, Fall River; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Gruttemeyer & Dressher; Springfield; meat; chat-tel mortgage, \$1,800.

MICHIGAN.—J. M. Cummins, Hillside; meat; sold out.

MISSOURI.—J. Hartung, Carrollton; meat; chattel mortgage, \$250.

NEBRASKA.—F. Hulac, Weston; meats; F. Sims succeeds.—C. Moran, Havelock; meats; real estate mortgage, \$1,300.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Strong & Perley, Lebanon; provisions; dissolved.

OHIO.—Sam W. Sly, Swanton; meats; deed, \$1,000.

UTAH.—Radden & Williams, Salt Lake City; meats; sold out.

WISCONSIN.—Alvin Brad, Milwaukee; meat; real estate mortgage, \$3,500.

New Shops.

E. S. Tomassette & Co., of Meriden, Conn., have opened a new market in the Alldridge block, New Britain, Conn.

Benson & Moore have opened a new meat, fish and provision market at West Derry, N. H.

Joseph Ziepfel has opened his new meat market at 629 Hancock street, Sandusky, O.

F. R. Noble, it is said, will run a meat market in connection with his hotel at North Londonderry, N. H.

Carl Maier will open a meat market in the new building he is erecting at Dewey avenue and Gravel road, East Glenville, Ohio.

H. F. Wambeck & Sons have opened a branch of their market at Dundee and Congdon avenue, Elgin, Ill.

The Schmauss Company will soon open a meat market on Seventh street, Rockford, Ill.

Business Changes.

Miller Bros., at Tiffin, Ohio, have sold their market business to Portsmouth parties, who will take charge March 1.

Walter Kenyon and A. H. Sanor have bought the old Franklin Market at Santa Clara, Cal.

A. G. Fields & Co. have purchased the meat market of Eugene Luder, at Victoria, Tex.

John W. Clay has disposed of his provision store at Manchester, N. H.

Gallett & Fargo now own the Gallett meat market at Warsaw, N. Y.

Steward Shappard has bought Howard Sheldon's business at Oak street, Bridge-ton, N. J.

George Babcock is the new proprietor of the C. M. Harris market at Addison, N. Y.

It is J. T. Ford who bought an interest in the Atkinson market at Cambridge, Ohio.

A. Yale is now sole proprietor of the meat market at Jefferson, Ohio. He bought the interest of Will Waterhouse.

J. E. Havens purchased the market of J. S. Latham at Green Valley, Ill.

D. N. Bay has purchased the Hanes & Atkinson meat market in the Harris Block, Cambridge, Ohio.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	31,500	81,000	18,500
Same week 1900..	26,917	46,243	14,084
Same week 1899..	28,102	53,870	17,963
Same week 1898..	25,828	70,015	21,684
Chicago.....	46,800	178,500	58,800
Omaha.....	12,800	52,400	22,300
St. Louis.....	10,400	37,800	8,200
St. Joseph.....	5,500	39,000	9,700
Total past week..	107,000	388,700	115,500
Previous week..	112,800	406,400	119,000
Same week 1900..	96,500	288,300	115,600
Kansas City Packers' slaughter:			
Armour.....	4,818	29,795	3,985
Swift.....	3,996	17,871	5,908
Schwarzschild....	4,659	7,431	3,205
Cudahy.....	1,547	8,332	698
Omaha Packing Co..	463	.....	.....
Fowler, Son & Co..	111	13,039	138
Small butchers....	267	252	239
Total past week..	16,311	77,460	14,306
Previous week..	17,566	81,726	14,637
Same week 1900..	14,633	44,655	9,909

CATTLE.—Taking last week's market as a whole, it was a very satisfactory one indeed; the prices were fairly even on pretty nearly all grades, except the cheap stuff. There was no overplus of fancy, choice, heavy weight cattle, and both Eastern and local demands cleaned up the market pretty quickly on such each day during the entire week. Native cows were in light supply and the prices were very steady. Heifers of anything like good character were wanted and sold readily at strong prices. The range cattle of the better grades were in good demand and sold at strong prices. However, the half-fed, cheap and light cattle were hard to dispose of; they had no snap to them like the better grades. Texas may be quoted slightly higher for the week; the demand was very good indeed. The stocker and feeder market was also very satisfactory during the entire week and speculators feel pretty well over the situation. The shipments back to the country were the second largest so far this year—434 cars against 445 cars for previous week, against 283 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle headed by the United Dressed Beef Co., who shipped 500 head; Kraus 462, Omaha Packing Co. 120, and Swift, 173, with other scattering shipments. We sent to the seaboard some 77 cars of fat cattle, against 94 for the previous week, against 41 for corresponding week one year ago. New York received 71 cars, Philadelphia 5, Newark 1.

This week's receipts—Monday, 6,600; Tuesday, 7,100. On Monday there were no choice, heavy-weight cattle offered among the natives, but the trade on the best offerings was fully 10c higher. Some very good cattle changed hands at from \$4.80@5.10; the poorer kind, however, were slow without any advance. Tuesday's scarcity and the advance in the Chicago market put all native beef cattle fully 25@30c per 100 lbs. higher, so that the shippers so far this week feel right royally over the situation. Native cows are also scarce, with an advance of 10@15c per 100 lbs. on the better grades. Heifers are in strong demand, with an advance of some 15c per 100 lbs. Bulls are strong to a slight advance. The receipts of range cattle so far this week have been limited; the better grades sell readily at an advance of 10@15c per 100 lbs.; even the light and cheap grades have a snap to them this week. The quarantine division fairly well supplied. Some good steers offered and they brought \$4.70, an advance of from 10@15c per 100 lbs. on pretty nearly all grades,

with a strong and active demand. The stockers and feeders so far this week have been fairly numerous and the speculators are purchasing pretty freely. What the end of the week will show on such speculations is hard to say. If cattle scarce they will come out on top; if plenty it will be "the other thing." Taking the market as a whole so far this week it has been very satisfactory indeed.

HOGS.—On Wednesday last week the market struck a general snag of 10c lower pretty nearly all along the line, with Thursday showing still more of a weakness until Friday. Heavys sold \$5.25@5.37½; mixed packing, \$5.20@5.27½; lights, \$5.10@5.20; tops for the day, \$5.37½, with bulk \$5.22½@5.30, being the low water mark for the week. On Saturday there were no choice heavy hogs on market, the bulk running to lights and mixed, but there was a better feeling all round, so that prices were in the main better on the bulk of the offerings, while the tops were no higher. The market closed for the week, heavys standing \$5.37½ for the best grades. Mixed packing, \$5.25@5.32½, the best grades of light hogs selling as high as \$5.27½. Pigs sold \$4.50@5.10. Tops for the day, \$5.37½, just 15c higher than Monday's opening prices. Bulk, \$5.25@5.35, just 10c higher than Monday's opening prices.

This week's receipts.—Monday, 6,800; Tuesday, 11,500. Packers claim that Monday's quality not good; no fancy heavy hogs offered; at the same time there was a quick sale and before 10 o'clock not a hog remained unsold in the yards. Heavys, \$5.35@5.40; mixed packing, \$5.30@5.35; light, \$5.10@5.25½; tops for the day, \$5.40, with bulk \$5.27½@5.37½. Tuesday opened with a swing, the market not being very well supplied. There was a leap of some 10c in valuations on all the early offerings, entirely cleaning them up. The Eastern advices, however, showed a decline, so that some of the later offerings were purchased at 5c lower than the highest prices paid in the forenoon. Heavys stood \$5.37½@5.50; mixed packing, \$5.35@5.45; the best grades of light hogs, \$5.37½. Tops for the day, \$5.50, with bulk \$5.35@5.45.

SHEEP.—The past week's receipts larger than usual, but still not large enough to supply the packer's wants. The sheep owners have not long to beg for a purchased. The market was active, with some little fluctuations during entire week. The best grades of Colorado and New Mexican lambs selling at \$5; the better grade of Western wethers at \$4.45, and some New Mexican yearlings at \$4.70. Stocker and feeder market a very satisfactory one to the sellers; not so to the purchaser. This week Monday's receipts, 2,903; Tuesday's, 1,250. On Monday packers claimed Colorado lamb offerings were poorer than former week, so lowered the price 5c, but Tuesday's small offerings put the nickel back in short order—too few in sight, with too many packers very hungry to "get their share." Sheep were 5@10c higher. Stocker and feeder market on a standstill, owing to lack of animals to interest.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

UNION STOCKYARDS.

So, Omaha, Neb., March 6, 1901.

Receipts of all kinds of stock for the first half of the week were lighter than last but somewhat larger than a year ago.

CATTLE.—The market has presented no new features this week. Fat beefs have ruled scarce and met with a vigorous demand at prices 10@15c higher than last week. There have been too many warmed up and half-fat cattle offered and these have shown very little improvement. Cows and heifers have scored an advance of fully 10c under the influence of moderate supplies and a lively demand. Calves are firm and heavy bulls slow and lower. Stockers and feeders continue in active request and values are fully as high as they have been any time this season.

HOGS.—The market opened sharply higher on Monday and Tuesday, but packers seemed to feel that prices were getting dangerously high and began heading back and pounding values. As a result the market receded somewhat and some of the early strength was lost. While the market appears to be somewhat nervous the situation is certainly a strong one. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts every-

where the cash demand for product is the best ever known. The light average weight of the hogs and the small percentage of heavy brood sows indicates that farmers are taking advantage of the present good prices to market everything available, only retaining the brood sows for breeding purposes, so that prospects are favorable for a big increase in receipts in the coming fall and winter months. Probably 40 per cent. of the hogs received at this point come from Iowa. Nebraska supplies are short of last year. The hogs sold today from \$5.25@5.40, largely at \$5.32½@5.37½, as against a range last Wednesday of \$5.20@5.35, with the bulk at \$5.25@5.27½.

SHEEP.—The sheep market has developed some strength this week, but lambs have suffered a further decline in prices of fully 10c. Dealers expect to see the spread in prices between muttons and lambs grow narrower right along, the former being comparatively scarce, while the latter are very plentiful.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending March 2 were as follows: Cattle, 12,008; hogs, 55,245; sheep, 7,489; against 12,004 cattle, 44,298 hogs and 5,373 sheep received the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 2,174; hogs, 8,775; sheep, 310, against 3,062 cattle, 7,295 hogs and 122 sheep shipped the preceding week.

HOGS.—On the average as good prices were realized this week as last, although the early improvement was subsequently lost, unfavorable outside advices operating disadvantageously. Demand active throughout, offerings moderate in quantity and very good in quality.

CATTLE.—Strong and active for good native shippers and butchers' cattle, while easy and quiet for Texas.

SHEEP.—Demand good, supplies moderate and value about steady.

Provision Market.

The receipts during the week ending March 2 were: Hams, 278,800 lbs.; meats, 6,697,900 lbs.; lard, 2,454,500 lbs., and pork, 180 bbls. Shipments: Hams, 1,426,400 lbs.; meats, 5,560,700 lbs.; lard, 3,019,800 lbs., and pork, 491 bbls.

PORK.—F. o. b. in a jobbing way. New standard held at \$14.50.

LARD.—Choice steam on East Side scarce and worth 7.25c nominally.

TALLOW.—Country No. 1, at 4½@4¾c; No. 2 at 4¼@4½c; cake at 5¼c. Packers' choice salable at 5¼@5½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—7½c asked.

HIDES.—Selling readily, although offerings are mostly poor and undesirable.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 5.

The strong demand from all the buyers for good weighty beef steers for the last week or so has caused prices on this class of cattle to make sharp advances, the market closing last 10@15c higher, while other kinds displayed no improvement, but for the week thus far values are generally 15@25c higher, the grades selling from \$4.15@4.65 showing the most advance. Cows and heifers continue in good demand and moderate supply, and prices are 10@20c higher than the steady close of last week. Bulls are about 10c higher and veal calves are in the usual strong demand at firm figures. Good to choice feeders and young thrifty cattle are in very strong demand at the highest prices of the season, while other kinds show no improvement over the steady close of last week. Quarantine offerings continue light and were mostly steers that sold from \$4.25@4.65, which sales are 10@15c higher than last week's close. Native steers are quoted from \$4@5.65; west-

erns, \$3.75@5.25; Texans, \$3.50@4.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.40; bulls and stags, \$2.75@4.50; veal calves, \$4.70@7; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75.

Receipts of hogs continue liberal with the demand fully equal to the occasion. The quality of the hogs has not been of very good average for the last week or so, and weights have been on the light mixed order, which indicates that the attractive prices are drawing the hogs that are usually available for the May and June markets. The market to-day ruled 5@7½c higher, with the range of prices from \$5.35@5.50 and the bulk at \$5.37½@5.42½.

Arrivals of sheep last week footed up 9,700, as compared with 5,103 for the previous week, and for the two days of this week they total over 6,300. The demand was strong and the market was characterized by firmness and activity all last week, which is true of the week thus far. Wethers, yearlings and ewes were in very light proportion with the demand far in excess of the supply. Lambs of good to choice quality were the rule, with a light sprinkling of common to medium kinds being included. Lambs are quoted from \$4.90@5.10; yearlings, \$4.40@4.65; wethers, \$3.10@4.45; ewes, \$3.75@4.10.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock.

Receipts.

	Cattle, C'l's.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Feb. 28....	9,136	357	36,774
Friday, March 1.....	1,765	95	26,145
Saturday, March 2....	194	38	14,588
Monday, March 4.....	15,197	116	32,500
Tuesday, March 5....	3,816	914	18,518
Wednesday, March 6..	15,500	300	22,000

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Feb. 28....	5,056	7	8,020
Friday, March 1.....	3,425	13	7,068
Saturday, March 2....	210	6	4,332
Monday, March 4.....	4,293	2	6,229
Tuesday, March 5....	1,403	5	4,770
Wednesday, March 6..	3,500	10	3,500

Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.85	a	\$6.25
Good to choice beefs.....	5.35	a	5.80
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.80	a	5.30
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4.00	a	4.75
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.....	3.50	a	4.50
Plain to good stockers.....	2.25	a	3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.25
Best fat cows and ch'ce heifers.....	3.70	a	4.40
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.15	a	3.60
Good culling and cut'ng cows.....	1.75	a	3.15
Common to fair culling cows.....	1.50	a	2.70
Good to fancy veal calves.....	5.50	a	6.25
Stock calves, com. to fancy.....	2.50	a	4.25
Fat grass and fed Tex. steers.....	3.90	a	4.00
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.60	a	3.85
Western fed steers.....	4.00	a	5.00
Milkers and spring's, per hd.....	18.00	a	47.50

Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$5.52½	a	\$5.60
Rough to good heavy pack.....	5.30	a	5.47½
Selected butcher weights.....	5.50	a	5.57½
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.40	a	5.52½
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.45	a	5.52½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.30	a	5.50
Thin to ch'ce 80 to 125-lb. pigs.....	5.00	a	5.35
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	2.75	a	4.85

Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.50	a	\$4.85
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.65	a	4.40
Fed Western muttons.....	4.50	a	4.85
Plain to choice West. feed.....	3.85	a	4.35
Culls, bucks and poor stock.....	2.50	a	3.50
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	3.25	a	3.85
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.40	a	5.00
Fair to choice year'g feeders.....	4.00	a	4.40
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.00	a	5.25
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	3.75	a	4.90
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	4.25	a	4.90

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	41,300
Anglo-American.....	20,200
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	8,600
Continental Packing Co.....	8,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	9,200
G. H. Hammond Co.....	4,700
Nelson Morris & Co.....	6,900
Swift & Company.....	33,500
Omaha Packing Co.....	17,000
City butchers.....	9,500
Total.....	159,400

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Receipts at four markets the first two months of 1901, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	457,912	1,566,095	569,045
Kansas City ..	291,000	665,700	122,700
Omaha	107,129	402,048	144,462
St. Louis	105,197	361,438	42,966

Total, 1901..	961,238	2,995,281	879,173
S'm period 1900	895,919	2,765,406	939,476
S'm period 1899	821,919	2,738,975	1,019,917
S'm period 1898	915,188	2,770,299	1,003,558
S'm period 1897	860,336	2,586,223	706,689

The Chicago receipts of hogs for January and February, 1901, do not include 176,371 received direct by city packers. The same two months of 1900 they received 129,971, and the same two months of 1899 121,137, which are not included in the above tables.

Last week eleven markets received 511,000 hogs, being the largest on record, as compared with the corresponding week in other years. The previous week only 396,000 arrived, a year ago 446,000, and two years ago 405,000. One year to date at eleven markets is the largest on record, or 4,637,000, against 4,419,000 a year ago, 4,387,000 two years ago, and 4,234,000 three years ago.

Last month Omaha received 198,571 hogs, being the largest February receipts on record, and 58,865 more than a year ago.

Receipts of hogs during the last month were 865,860 head, compared with 794,847 head the similar month last year. Shipments last month were 119,627 head of hogs, against 139,610 head the like month a year ago.

John L. Pennington, representing the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad at San Antonio, was among the visitors at the stock yards on Friday. He says the winter in Texas has been exceptionally fine and cattle are looking remarkably good.

During February 23,341 cars of livestock were received and 6,054 were shipped from here. The receipts for the first two months of the year were 49,218 cars, against 47,208 for the same months last year.

The hogs received in February averaged 225 lbs., against 227 lbs. the preceding month, 238 lbs. two months earlier, 226 lbs. a year ago, 228 lbs. two years ago, 227 lbs. three years ago, and 238 lbs. four years ago.

The cattle received last month average 1,105 lbs. and the sheep 94 lbs.

Top lambs sold the last month at \$5.35, against \$7.35 for February, 1900. Top lambs for February, 1899, \$5.10, and for February, 1898, \$5.90.

The best sheep sold the last February at \$5, against \$5.90 a year ago. In February, 1896, best sheep only reached \$4, while in February, 1890, the top was \$6.55, being the two extremes for February in the last twenty-two years.

Top hogs sold the second month of 1901 at \$5.65, the highest February since 1893. In 1897 \$3.72½ was the highest price paid in February, while in the second month of 1893 they reached \$8.75, the two extremes for February during the last twenty-two years.

During February the best cattle sold at \$6, there being only three Februarys higher since 1888. In February, 1884, native steers sold at \$7.30, while in February, 1896, \$4.75 was the top, being the high and low February top during the last twenty-two years. Straight Texas steers sold last month at \$5.05, against \$5.20 a year ago. In February, 1884 and 1893, straight Texas steers sold at \$6, and in February, 1899, \$3.30 was the top, the high and low February in twenty-two years.

Of the 23,401 carloads of livestock received at the Chicago stockyards last month the Northwestern road contributed 5,404, the Milwaukee 4,869 and the Burlington 4,107.

Packing at Milwaukee since March 1 is estimated at 6,009 hogs, against 8,478 for corresponding time in 1900.

General Live Stock Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The highest price paid for hogs this year—\$5.50@5.65—failed to sustain the liberal receipts of the past two months, and the supply at all markets this week will show a fair reduction in numbers as well as a continued reduction in the quality and average weight. The shipping demand for hogs continues to improve, as is customary at this season of the year, and from now on the eastern markets will have to depend upon Chicago and the other western markets for the bulk of their supply. This condition gives us our best competition, and it will be quite difficult to bring about any material or permanent decline for some time to come. We still believe, however, that present prices for hogs are high compared with everything else, but on account of the large demand for hog product and the fact that hogs have been marketed freely, we believe the situation warrants even better prices later on. It is but natural to expect lighter receipts during March and April, and the trade must govern itself accordingly. The provision market continues strong throughout, and as speculation continues very small, it would appear that the legitimate supply and demand were governing prices.

CATTLE.—As suggested by us during the past few weeks, we believe more firmly than ever that we have seen bottom prices for cattle for this season. The receipts are lighter at all markets, which leads us to believe that at least some of the liquidation has subsided. Prices have reacted 15@35c compared with the low prices last month; all classes of cattle suitable for slaughter, including butcher stock, shared in the advance. Good to choice cattle suitable for export and the best trade continue scarce and prices are at the top notch for this class. We believe feeders will regain some of their lost confidence and that they will see the folly of sacrificing half-fat cattle at such a large discount as is still prevailing in the markets. With the present high price current for hogs and the present and prospective good prices for fat cattle, we can see no good reason for sacrificing cattle of good quality. The general market this week ruled active and strong at the advance above noted.

SHEEP.—The great avalanche of sheep and lambs that were predicted by some of the so-called knowing ones during January have still failed to materialize, the receipts at all markets showing a considerable reduction compared with former years. The export and shipping demand continues strong for both heavy sheep and yearlings, and prices this week reached the highest point of the season, the bulk of the good to choice heavy yearlings and sheep selling at \$4.75@5. Receipts of lambs are still comparatively moderate and although prices are considerably lower in proportion than sheep and yearlings, the trade begins to show more life and from the action of the trade this week it would appear that at least a few of the shippers and slaughterers have realized the fact that prices for lambs so far this year are still fully 50c per hundred too low compared with the price of sheep and yearlings, and at least \$1 per hundred too low compared with the current prices for every other class of meat with which lambs have to compete. The bulk of the fat lambs sold at \$5.10@5.25, with some sales toward the close at \$5.25@5.35. With old ewes selling at \$4@4.25 and heavy mutton at \$4.75@5, and everything else in the meat line even higher in proportion than this, we believe it will not take the American people much longer to properly appreciate the cheapness and the goodness of western grain-fed lambs. We therefore look for higher prices before the month is out.

By-Product Sundries.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1½@2c; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½@3c; kidney tallow, per lb., 3¼@3½c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., ¾@1¼c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins.—Although tanners' prices for salted skins are ¼c lower, there has been no change in butchers' fresh city skins; prices remain as quoted here below: No. 1 calf, 10½c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 8½c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 7c per lb.; deacons, each 50c; glue stock skins, 4½c per lb.

Tallow Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, March 6.

TALLOW.—The weakness in foreign reports have certainly not stimulated the trade in this class of material and good edible tallow is still difficult of sale at current quotations. Prime is finding some of the same conditions prevailing. The inquiry last reported for renderers has been well taken care of and this market has turned somewhat easier. Prime country is in fair supply, still at about unchanged prices. Quite a little low grade No. 2 packers has changed hands at bottom prices.

GREASES, accentuated by the strength in cottonseed oil have been quite a little more active and offerings have been taken up quite freely by various lines of the trade, but without much change in values.

STEARINES.—Oleo has enjoyed quite a little general business during the past week, and prices are without any change whatever; market steady. Tallow stearine has been quite dull this last week and practically no business has transpired. Yellow grease stearine has sold at bottom figures, which price remains bid for more. White grease stearine continues in fair supply with a limited demand.

Provision Letters.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, March 6.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats, f. o. b. Chicago, as follows: Dry salt regular ribs, 60 lbs. ave., \$7.10; 70 lbs. ave., \$7.02½; 80 lbs. ave., \$6.97½. Rough ribs, 40 lbs. ave., \$7.15; 45 lbs. ave., \$7.10; 50 lbs. ave., \$7.05; 55 lbs. ave., \$7.00; 60 lbs. ave., \$6.95; 70 lbs. ave., \$6.90. Extra short ribs, 35@40 lbs. ave., \$7.10. Extra short clears, 35@40 lbs. ave., \$7.10. Rib bellies, 18@20 lbs. ave., \$7.65; 25 lbs. ave., \$7.55; 28@30 lbs. ave., \$7.45; 35@38 lbs. ave., \$7.20. Clear bellies, 16@18 lbs. ave., \$8.00; 18@20 lbs. ave., \$7.80; 22@

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership between W. J. Gibson and N. A. Hutchins, conducted under the style of W. J. Gibson & Co., is this day dissolved. W. J. Gibson will attend to all matters pertaining to liquidation of said copartnership.

W. J. GIBSON.

N. A. HUTCHINS.

Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given of the formation of a copartnership between Wm. J. Gibson and Wm. A. Green, to be conducted under the name and style of W. J. Gibson & Co., with offices at 523 and 524 Rialto Building, Chicago.

WM. J. GIBSON.

WM. A. GREEN.

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1901.

25 lbs. ave., \$7.00; 28@30 lbs. ave., \$7.40; 30@35 lbs. ave., \$7.30. Regular plates, 6@8 lbs. ave., \$6.25. Fat backs, 14@16 lbs. ave., \$6.55. All loose. Mess pork, old, original, \$13.10; repacked, 200 lbs. to bbl., \$12.75. Lard, pure, tierce basis, \$7.45; compound, tierce basis, \$5.00.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. U. Lacerus & Co.)

Chicago, March 6.

Green hams have been offered more freely this week, with a fair buying and very little change in prices. Pickled meats steady. Export trade some better. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 8½c. Green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¼c; 9@11 lbs. ave., 9c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c. Green picnics, 6@8 lbs. ave., 6¼c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6c. Green skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. ave., 9c. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. ave., 6¼c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 6¼c. No. 1 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 8½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 8½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 8½c. No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 10@18 lbs. ave., 8½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 8½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 8½c; 24@26 lbs. ave., 8½c. No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8¼c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8¼c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 8¼c. No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. ave., 6¼c; 6@7 lbs. ave., \$6.15; 6@8 lbs. ave., \$6.05; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 5½c. S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8¼c. Ham butt pork, \$13.00 per bbl. Family back pork, 20@30 pieces, \$13.00 per bbl.; 30@40 pieces, \$13.25 per bbl.; 40@50 pieces, \$13.50 per bbl.; 50@60 pieces, \$13.75 per bbl. Boston butt pork, \$12.37½ per bbl.; fat back pork, 50@60 pieces, \$13.37½ per bbl.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose f. o. b. Chicago, ¼c higher packed.

Fertilizer Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, March 6.

The last few days found the ammoniate market quiet with few offerings from the packers. Prices are about steady and the demand has been indifferent, though stocks on hand with producers are small. The following quotations are for round lots f. o. b. Chicago: Ground blood, 16@17 per cent., \$2.15 per unit; ground tankage, 10 and 15, \$2.07½ and 10; hoofmeal, 16@17 per cent., \$2.05 per unit; concentrated tankage, 16@18 per cent., \$2.05 per unit; ground steamed bone, \$14.00; unground steam bone, \$12.50.

BUY PLANT FOR BUTTERINE.

The International Packing Company's plant at the Stock Yards was purchased by the newly-organized J. J. Murray Butterine Co., the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The new company is composed of Chicago men and has a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The company will start out with the following officers: President, James J. Murray; vice-president, William Alford Green; secretary and treasurer, Julian Grayson; directors, J. J. Murray, Daniel H. Butler, Robert H. Moran, Julian Grayson, William Alford Green. Clarence E. Murray will be appointed assistant superintendent.

The plant consists of seven large buildings adjacent to Forty-sixth street and Packers' avenue. The main structure is 300 ft. front on Forty-sixth street, running from Packers' avenue to Cook street. The interior of part of the plant has been run for the manufacture of butterine on a small scale, but now the entire plant will be given over to this work. Mr. Murray was the first to introduce butterine in the West. He came here from New York city in 1869, having graduated in this business from his father's factory. He formed a partnership with A. R. Ridges under the firm name of Ridges & Murray and opened a factory at Fifth avenue and Van Buren streets. Later he established several other plants. The new company will give employment to about 400 men.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

May 14.12½ 14.15 14.10 14.12½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 7.45 7.47½ 7.45 7.47½

July 7.50 7.52½ 7.50 7.52½

September 7.60 7.60 7.57½ 7.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May 7.05 7.05 7.02½ 7.05

July 7.12½ 7.12½ 7.10 7.12½

September 7.20 7.20 7.17½ 7.20

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

March 13.95

May 14.10 14.17½ 14.10 14.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

March 7.40

May 7.45 7.47½ 7.45 7.45

July 7.50 7.52½ 7.50 7.52½

September 7.57½ 7.60 7.57½ 7.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

March 7.00

May 7.05 7.07½ 7.05 7.07½

July 7.10 7.12½ 7.10 7.12½

September 7.17½ 7.20 7.17½ 7.20

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

March 13.95

May 14.15 14.15 14.10 14.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

March 7.40

May 7.45 7.47½ 7.45 7.45

July 7.50 7.52½ 7.50 7.52½

September 7.57½ 7.60 7.57½ 7.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

March 7.00

May 7.05 7.07½ 7.05 7.05

July 7.10 7.12½ 7.10 7.12½

September 7.17½ 7.20 7.17½ 7.20

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

May 14.17½ 14.25 14.17½ 14.22½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 7.47½ 7.47½ 7.45 7.47½

July 7.50 7.52½ 7.50 7.52½

September 7.60 7.60 7.57½ 7.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May 7.07½ 7.10 7.07½ 7.10

July 7.15 7.15 7.12½ 7.15

September 7.22½ 7.25 7.22½ 7.22½

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

May 14.25 14.52½ 14.25 14.52½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 7.50 7.57½ 7.50 7.52½

July 7.60 7.62½ 7.60 7.62½

September 7.12½ 7.20 7.12½ 7.17½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May 7.12½ 7.20 7.12½ 7.17½

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

May 14.57½ 14.90 14.57½ 14.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 7.57½ 7.60 7.55 7.57½

July 7.65 7.65 7.62½ 7.65

September 7.22½ 7.25 7.22½ 7.25

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May 7.22½ 7.25 7.22½ 7.25

MARKET REVIEW.

The provision market rules strong. Receipts of hogs are nominal with prices 5c higher at the yards. Shipments of provisions are in excess of the hog market. Conditions seem very favorable to a higher range of prices. Speculative trade has been without feature, but there is no question but that speculators are laying low for a stronger market, which is unquestionably bullish. Conditions point to at least a firm market for provisions.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Wholesale grocery trade reports firm to higher.

Depression in the wool trade continues and the sales made during the last week were mainly at concessions of about 1c per lb. from those of the previous week. The greater portion of the wool on hand is strongly held, but occasional concessions are nevertheless made by such holders because of fears of the effect on the market of the coming new clip. Manufacturers of woollens are buying sparingly and talking very bearish.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKET.

Purchases by the retail merchants, who have been in the market in force during the last week, have been on a scale sufficiently large to make up for any shortcomings in the advance sales made on the road by traveling salesmen earlier in the season. Though the season's sales in a number of branches are less than for the corresponding period of last year, owing to the speculative fever that then prevailed, the current sales are rapidly wiping out the difference.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.60
8 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS.

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.75
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.25
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluid.

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	a \$10.00
Plate beef.....	a 9.50
Extra mess beef.....	a 9.50
Prime mess beef.....	a 10.00
Beef hams.....	a 18.00

DRIED BEEF, PACKED.

Ham sets.....	11½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	10½
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. cuds.....	10

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. 10%
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 10%
Shoulders.....	7½ a 7%
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 7%
Breakfast bacon.....	a

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts.....	a 7
Hocks.....	5 a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork tenderloins.....	15 a 16
Pork loins.....	7½ a 8
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 5
Trimnings.....	5 a 5½
Boston butts.....	9½ a 6½
Cheek meat.....	4 a 4½
Leaf lard.....	a 7½
Skinned shoulders.....	a 6½

BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy.....	10½
Special.....	12½
Clover.....	12½
Extra.....	13
Fancy creamery.....	14
Extra fancy creamery.....	15
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 7½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 4
White clarified.....	a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	5½ a 5½
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	8.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	5.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.45

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef rounds, set of 100 ft.....	a 9
Beef middles, set of 57 feet.....	a 45
Beef bungs, each.....	a 10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs—Exports, each.....	9
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per lb.....	a 50

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	a 25½
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	a 29½
*Butter oil in barrels.....	30
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 4.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calfs.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,200	4	1,145	14,901	8,036
Sixtieth St.....	4,178	101	4,858	15,933	14,746
Fortieth St.....	2,900	60	1,222	3,122	3,122
W. Sh. R. R.....	2,052	...	...	405	...
Lehigh V. R. R.....	240	...	...	62	51
Weehawken.....	...	...	...	...	...
Scattering.....	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	11,850	165	6,065	32,572	25,904
Totals last wk.....	12,941	176	3,732	30,619	28,234

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MARCH 4.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgic.....	181	...	2,800
Nelson Morris, Ss. Caledonian.....	181	...	2,500
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanic.....	204	...	2,000
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria.....	...	...	696
Swift & Co., Ss. Caledonian.....	...	...	1,898
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	78	...	3,196
Swift & Co., Ss. Manitou.....	...	...	1,522
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnehaha.....	425	2,157	...
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Marquette.....	200	...	...
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Manitou.....	240	...	...
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha.....	240	1,210	...
Schwartz & Ss. Ss. Georgic.....	425	...	2,200
Schwartz & Ss. Ss. Marquette.....	200	...	2,200
Schwartz & Ss. Ss. Manitou.....	240	...	1,000
Schwartz & Ss. Ss. Minnehaha.....	240	...	1,800
Schwartz & Ss. Ss. New York.....	...	...	1,200
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Caledonian.....	200	...	...
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Iberian.....	200	...	...
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Ohio.....	200	...	...
G. H. Hammond, Ss. Caledonian.....	...	...	2,084
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Georgic.....	...	...	3,000
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....	28	16	...
Totals exports.....	3,355	3,383	25,816
Total exports last week.....	2,140	2,165	20,377
Boston exports this week.....	2,632	1,674	9,600
Baltimore exports this week.....	576	450	...
Phila. exports this week.....	1,037	...	1,108
Portland exports this week.....	861	1,108	...
N'port News exports this wk.....	1,291	...	...
To London.....	3,317	1,210	11,218
To Liverpool.....	4,548	4,286	24,098
To Glasgow.....	1,474	950	...
To Bristol.....	205	153	...
To Hull.....	200	...	...
To Southampton.....	...	...	1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	28	16	...
Totals to all ports.....	9,772	6,615	36,516
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,357	9,483	31,112

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15	\$5.40
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60	5.10
Common and ordinary native steers.....	3.75	4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.00	4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.90	4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	1.90	2.25

LIVE CALVES.

There was a good demand from the Hebrews and with quotations about the same the market has ruled fair. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	7	a 8
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	7	a 7 1/2
Live veal calves, common.....	6 1/2	a 7
Buttermilk.....	4	a 4 1/2
Grassers.....	4	a 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

Trade has been fair during the week with a steady market and fair receipts. We quote:		
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.95	a \$5.90
Hogs, medium.....	5.95	a 6.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.00	a 6.10
Pigs.....	6.20	a 6.30
Roughs.....	4.90	a 5.30

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market rules about the same as last week, with a lighter run in lambs. Sheep scarce and higher there being no good city dressed sheep on the market. We quote:

Choice lambs.....	5.75	a 6.00
Lambs, best.....	5.00	a 6.00
Common to medium.....	5.00	a 5.25
Live sheep, prime.....	5.00	a 5.00
Live sheep, common to medium.....	4.50	a 4.50
Bucks.....	3.50	a 3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls have sold slowly, and but few chickens have arrived or were wanted. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Good ducks and geese sold readily. Live pigeons scarce. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
Chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	11	a 11
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	70	a 90
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.37	a 1.62
Pigeons, per pair.....	35	a 40

DRESSED BEEF.

The market continues dull and unchanged.

We quote:		
Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7	a 7 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2	a 7
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2	a 7
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 1/2	a 6
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6	a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6	a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2	a 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5	a 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a fair run in city dressed veal at fair prices. Country dressed calves in moderate supply and prices unchanged. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	11	a 12
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2	a 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 1/2	a 9
Calves, dressed, com. to medium.....	7	a 8
Calves, dressed, small, per lb.....	5	a 6
Calves, dressed, buttermilks, per lb.....	5	a 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Trade has ruled fair at last week's figures.

We quote:		
Pigs.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs., but fancy small.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Quotations have dropped during the week and the market has ruled exceptionally quiet. Sheep scarce. We quote:

Lambs, prime.....	9	a 9 1/2
Lambs, fair to medium.....	8	a 9
Prime sheep.....	8	a 8
Common.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Buck sheep.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

The market was moderately active, but supplies of fresh killed were small and the market cleaned up fairly on good grades. Turkeys have sold slowly, but fancy small would have brought a good price. Dry picked fowls have had a fair demand, and scalded fowls scarce and firm at 10 1/2¢ for small fancy. Capons slow. Receipts last six days, 10,055 pkgs.; previous six days, 10,956 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, West, young hens, average best.....	10	a 10 1/2
Turkeys, Western, old hens.....	9	a 9 1/2
Turkeys, West, young toms, prime.....	8	a 8 1/2
Turkeys, old toms.....	8	a 8
Turkeys, poor to fair.....	7	a 8
Broilers, Wm., under 2 lbs. to pair.....	30	a 35
Broil., Phila., 2 1/2 to 3 lbs., pair, per lb.....	25	a 25
Broilers, Phila., 3 1/2 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	18	a 20
Roast, chick's, Phila., selected large.....	15	a 16
Roast, chick's, Phila., med. grades.....	11	a 13
Roast, chick's, Penna., large, lb.....	11	a 12
Roast, chick's, Penna., fair to good.....	10	a 10 1/2
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime.....	10	a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry picked, fancy.....	10	a 10 1/2
Fowls, West., scalded, fancy.....	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, heavy.....	9	a 9 1/2
Fowls, Western, fair to good.....	8	a 9
Old roosters, per lb.....	6	a 6 1/2
Capons, Phila., large, per lb.....	15	a 16
Capons, Phila., medium, per lb.....	12 1/2	a 13
Capons, small and slips, per lb.....	10	a 12
Capons, Western, large.....	12	a 12 1/2
Capons, Western, mixed weights.....	11	a 11 1/2
Capons, Western, small and slips.....	10	a 10
Ducks, Western, prime.....	12	a 13
Ducks, fair to good.....	8	a 11
Geese, Western, prime.....	9	a 10
Geese, Western, poor to fair.....	6	a 8
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2.50	a 2.75
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	2.00	a 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.50	a 1.75

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1.....	11 1/2	a 12
Turks, mixed, young hens & toms, No. 1.....	11	a 11 1/2
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1.....	10 1/2	a 11
Turkeys, No. 2.....	7	a 9
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	10	a 18
Broilers, scalded, fancy.....	13	a 15
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated.....	12	a 10
Chickens, average, No. 1.....	7	a 9
Chickens, No. 2.....	7	a 9
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1.....	9 1/2	a 10
Fowls, plain.....	8	a 9
Ducks, fancy.....	13	a 14
Geese, fancy.....	9 1/2	a 10 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

The market has ruled slow and easy, with no change in prices. Pork loins steady and unchanged. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11 1/2	a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11	a 11 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11	a 11 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8	a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8	a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12	a 12 1/2

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 1/2	a 12
Dried beef sets.....	16	a 18 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16	a 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8	a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	10	a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9	a 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	7	a 8 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10	a 10 1/2

FISH.

The market ruled fair and steady at quotations with the supply still insufficient. The shad season is late and backward, and the season for Florida shad is past. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	8	a 9
Cod, heads on, market.....	5	a 6
Hallbut, white.....	11	a 13
Hallbut, gray.....	9	a 11
Frozen bluefish, large.....	8	a 9
Bluefish, medium.....	9	a 10
Eels, skinned.....	8	a 12 1/2
Eels, skin on.....	4	a 6
Salmon, steel head, West., green.....	14	a 16
Lobsters, large.....	16	a 18
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	12 1/2	a 16
Weakfish, frozen.....	4 1/2	a 6
Sea trout.....	10	a 11
Sea bass, Southern.....	10	a 12
Haddock.....	4 1/2	a 6
Southern kingfish.....	10	a 12 1/2
Scallop, medium.....	1.00	a 1.25
Scallop, large, dry.....	1.50	a 2.00
Smelts, frozen, No. 1.....	5	a 5
Smelts, frozen, extras.....	10	a 12
Sheepshead.....	6	a 8
N. Carolina shad, bucks.....	35	a 40
Shad roes, each.....	70	a 80
Herring, Newfoundland.....	5	a 5

GAME.

Rabbits less plenty, and prime lots steady. But few game birds coming in. We quote:

English snipe and Golden plover, per doz.....	2.25	a 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50	a 2.00
Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs. aver. to pair.....	2.50	a 3.00
Ducks, Canvas, light weights, per pair.....	1.00	a 2.00
Ducks, Red-head, 5 lbs. aver. to pair.....	1.50	a 2.00
Ducks, Red-head, light w'ght, per pair.....	75	a 1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75	a 1.25
Wild ducks, Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	40	a 50
Rabbits, prime, large, undrawn, per pr.....	12	a 12 1/2
Rabbits, drawn and poor.....	8	a 10
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	25	a 35

BUTTER.

The market for high grade fresh creamery has been in good shape. The cold weather and the light receipts were encouragement for buyers to operate, and consequently a fair trade. Firsts held steady, but were quiet, and there was a fair inquiry for lower priced goods. Jobbers have shown interest in the best new milk. State dairy tubs which have brought 21¢ held, factory slow. Receipts last six days, 34,524 pkgs.; previous six days, 39,210 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.....	22	a 22
Creamery, firsts.....	20 1/2	a 21 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	19	a 20
Creamery, lower grades.....	17	a 18
Creamery, held, fancy.....	19	a 20
Creamery, held, firsts.....	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds.....	15	a 17
State dairy, half-irkin tubs, fresh, finest.....	21	a 21
State dairy, tubs, fresh, firsts.....	19	a 20
State dairy, tubs, thirds to seconds.....	15	a 18
State dairy, tubs, fall made, finest.....	15	a 16
State dairy, tubs, fall made, lower grades.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
State dairy, tubs, summer made.....	13	a 15 1/2
West. imitation cream, finest.....	18	a 19
West. imitation cream, low grades.....	14 1/2	a 16
West. factory, fresh, small tubs, fcy.....	14 1/2	a 15
West. factory, fresh, large tubs, fcy.....	14	a 14 1/2
West. fac. or dairy, low grades.....	12	a 13 1/2
West. factory, held, finest.....	13 1/2	a 14
West. factory, held, com. to prime.....	11	a 13
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	14 1/2	a 15
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
Renovated butter, com. to choice.....	13	a 17

CHEESE.

The demand was moderate and plenty of prospective business. There was a good inquiry from out-of-town dealers concerning suitable lots and quotations. Stocks have shown a larger reduction this week than in any week since the producing season closed, and the market was in a good shape. Good grades of skims in fair demand, but poor grades dull. Receipts last six days, 10,478 boxes; previous six days, 10,839 boxes. We quote:

State, f. c., small, fall made, col., fcy.....	12 1/2	a 12 1/2
State, f. c., small, fall made, white, fancy.....	12	a 12 1/2
State, f. c., small, choice.....	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, good to prime.....	10 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, com. to fair.....	9 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, fall made, col'd fcy.....	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., fall made, white, fancy.....	11	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., large, choice.....	10 1/2	a 11
State, f. c., large, good to prime.....	10	a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, com. to fair.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	8 1/2	a 9
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2	a 8 1/2
State, part skims, prime.....	6	a 6 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5	a 5 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3	a 4
Full skims.....	1 1/2	a 2

EGGS.

Advices throughout the week had a weakening effect upon the sentiment of market, and although the receipts were not heavy the offerings were liberal and speculative support was withdrawn. Southern have met a fair demand. Receipts last six days, 47,586 cases; previous six days, 41,109 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., prime, per doz.	15½ a 15¾
Western, fresh gathered, firsts.	15 a 15½
Kentucky, closely graded, fancy.	15 a 15½
Ky. and Tenn., average prime lots.	14½ a 15
Other Southern, prime.	14½ a 15
Southern, fresh gath., fair to good.	14½ a 14¾
Western, fresh gathered, dirties.	14 a 14½
Western, fresh gathered, checks.	13 a 13½
Refrig., common to good.	12 a 13½
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	30
Duck eggs, Va. and Tenn., per doz.	20 a 27
Duck eggs, far Southern, per doz.	23 a 26

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda, 1.90 to 2c for 60%.	
76% Caustic Soda, 2 to 2.10c for 60%.	
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98% Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½ to 3¾c per lb.	
55% Pure Alkali, 90c to \$1.00 for 48%.	
45% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1¼c per lb.	
45% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c per lb.	
Talc, 1¼ to 1½c per lb.	
Palm Oil, 5¼ to 5½c per lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63 to 65c per gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65 to 70c per gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5½ to 5¾c per lb.	
Cochin Cocanout Oil, 6¼ to 6½c per lb.	
Ceylon Cocanout Oil, 5½ to 5¾c per lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 31 to 33c per gallon.	
Rosin: M, \$2.40; N, \$2.50; W, G., \$2.75; W. W., \$3.00 per 250 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue	55 to 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40 to 50c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c. to \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	10 to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece
Livers, beef	50 to 65c. a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 25c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c. a pair

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Chicago packers quote:

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton	\$260.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	26.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped	28.00
Hoofs, per ton, white	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average	42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton	90.00

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .14
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.25
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.25
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .12
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.25
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .10
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 1.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 1.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	each 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	each 1.25
Ticky kips	each 1.00
Branded heavy kips	each 1.00
Branded kips	each .75
Branded skins	each .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per doz.	\$6.00
XX sheep, per doz.	5.00
X sheep, per doz.	4.00
Blind Ribby sheep	\$3.50 a 3.75
Sheep, ribby	2.75 a 3.00
XX lambs, per doz.	4.50
X lambs, per doz.	3.75
No. 1 lambs, per doz.	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per doz.	2.00
Culls, lambs	a .75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, tca, per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbis., per lb., free of salt	38
Hog, Amer., ½ bbis., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	40
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	12
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chic.	10½
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chic.	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	50
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5½ a 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 a 4½
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13½	14
Pepper, Sing., white	20½	21½
Pepper, Penang, white	19	19½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	15
Allspice	6½	10
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Cross	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined—Granulated	4½ a 4¾
Crystals	4½ a 5
Powdered	4½ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
1X moulding	15
1X	14½
1¼	14
1½	13
1¾	12
2	11
2½	10
3	9
4	8

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo business is slow at present, the sales so far this week exceedingly light and the market for choice oil 44c to 45c, the United brand bringing, as usual, a little more than any other brand.

Butterine business continues quiet in Europe, largely on account of a depressed business situation in England, as a result of the Transvaal war.

The business in neutral lard is light, on account of the wide difference in price between this article and oleo oil.

Really fine butter oil is scarce and hardly obtainable, and price for same likely to advance.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

With the market quiet there was a fair inquiry from Southern and Virginia points for prompt tankage. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.77½ a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50 a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13	2.30 a 2.35
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.45 a 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	21.50 a 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00 a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00 a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35 a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.77½ a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.80 a 2.87½
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95 a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per ct., future shipment	1.83 a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88 a 1.95

Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06 a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05½ a 2.10½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	39 a 40

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

The demand for ammoniates was light the first half of February and sellers began to show some disposition to make concessions from their extreme views. This developed a larger inquiry the past ten days, and offerings have been taken readily at prices not much below the highest of January. The market closes quiet. Quotations given are nearby delivery. Long futures are not in request unless at a large discount. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10½ and 15 per cent., \$23.00@23.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$21.50@22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 and 25 per cent., \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.17½@2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.20@2.25 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.37½ and \$10@2.40 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.77½@2.82½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston.

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.85 —8.00
Pure refined lards for So. America	—8.60
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	—9.60
Compound Domestic	—
Export	—
Prime Western lards	7.70 —7.85
Prime City	7¼ a 7½
Prime lard stearine	7¾ a 8
Prime oleo stearine	7 a 7½

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.	
Canned meats	7/8	17/8	20
Oil cake	5/6	1/6	16
Bacon	7/6	17/6	20
Lard, tierces	7/6	17/6	20
Cheese	20/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	6/3	17/6	20
Beef, per tierce	1/6	3/6	20
Pork, per bbl.	1/3	2/6	20
Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6. Cork for orders, March, 3/.			

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Slow, \$5.35@5.62½; left, 4-908; Yorkers, \$5.52½.	
CINCINNATI.—Lower, \$4.35@5.75.	
ST. LOUIS.—Steady, \$5.35@5.60.	
OMAHA.—Steady to strong; \$5.30@5.40.	
EAST BUFFALO.—15 cars on sale; strong, \$5.70@5.80.	
LOUISVILLE.—Steady, \$5.35@5.70.	
PITTSBURG.—Active, \$5.90@5.95.	
MILWAUKEE.—\$5.20@5.55.	
KANSAS CITY.—\$5.30@5.50.	
CLEVELAND.—All grades \$5.70.	
INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady, \$5.40@5.65.	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

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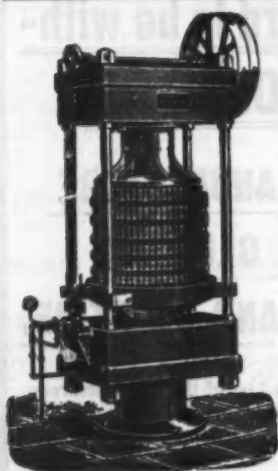
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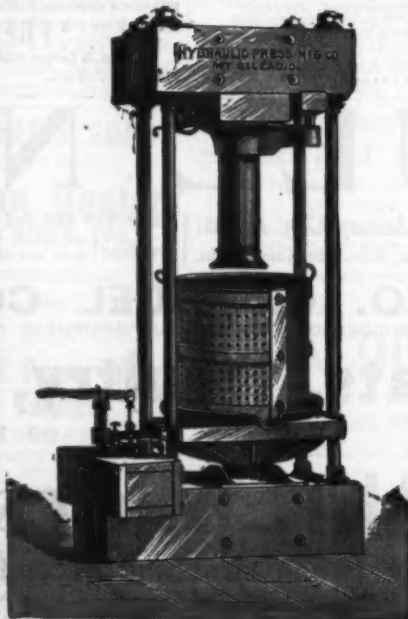
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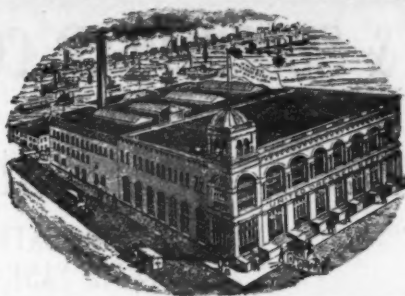
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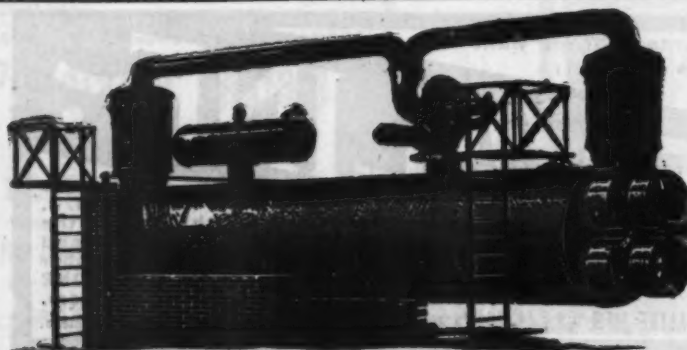
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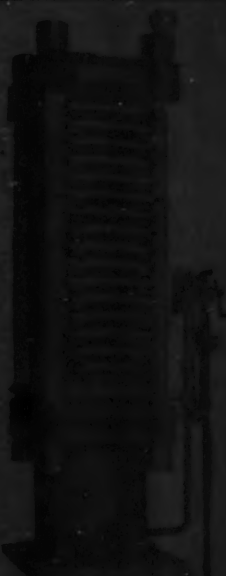
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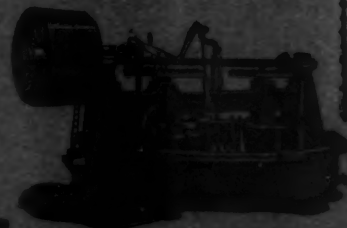
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